Arthur Miall
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THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. XXIV.—NEW SERIES, No. 986.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1864. PRICE { UNSTAMPED 5d. / STAMPED 6d.

TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD CHAPEL

WILL BE

OPENED FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP

On THURSDAY, 29th September,

The Rev. JAMES SPENCE, D D., of Poultry Chapel, will Preach in the Morning; and

The Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN, of Westminster, in the Evening.

Morning Service to commence at Twelve o'clock; Evening at Seven.

Dinner in the School-room at Three.

SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., in the Chair.

On the following SUNDAY, 2nd October,

The Rev. JAMES W. BOULDING, Minister of the Chapel, will Preach Morning and Evening.

Morning Service to commence at Eleven o'clock; Evening at Half-past Six.

SPECIAL SERVICES

will be held during the month, when the following Ministers will Preach:—

On THURSDAY EVENING, 6th October,

The Rev. HENRY ALLON, Chairman of the Congregational Union.

On THURSDAY EVENING, 13th October,

The Rev. ALEXANDER RALEIGH, Hare Court Chapel, Canonbury.

On THURSDAY EVENING, 20th October,

The Rev. THOMAS JONES, of Bedford Chapel.

On THURSDAY EVENING, 27th October,

The Rev. JAMES W. BOULDING, Minister of the Chapel.

Services to commence at Seven o'clock.

On SUNDAY, 30th October,

The Rev. JAMES PARSONS, of York, will Preach Morning and Evening.

Morning Service to commence at Eleven o'clock; Evening at Half-past Six.

A Collection after each Service.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION of ENGLAND and WALES.

The AUTUMNAL MEETINGS will be held in HULL, next month. The following is the intended order of the Services:—

On MONDAY EVENING, the 17th October, there will be a PUBLIC DEVOTIONAL MEETING in ALBION STREET CHAPEL, at Seven o'clock. N.B. The Inaugural Address of the Chairman will be delivered at this Meeting, and *not* as usual on the Tuesday Morning.

The MEETINGS of the ASSEMBLY, consisting of Pastors, Ministers, and Delegates, will take place in FISH-STREET CHAPEL, on TUESDAY MORNING, at Ten o'clock; and by adjournment, at the same place and hour, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY.

The Rev. HENRY ALLON, the Chairman of the Union, will Preside.

On TUESDAY EVENING, a PUBLIC MEETING, for the Illustration and Enforcement of Congregational Principles, will be held in FISH-STREET CHAPEL, at Half-past Six o'clock.

JAMES SIDEBOTTOM, Esq., of Manchester, in the Chair.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, there will be a PUBLIC MEETING in HOPE-STREET CHAPEL, on behalf of Congregational Missions.

SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., of London, will preside.

On THURSDAY EVENING the ANNUAL SERMON to the UNION will be preached in ALBION-STREET CHAPEL, by the Rev. W. L. ALEXANDER, D.D., of Edinburgh. Divine service to commence at Seven o'clock.

A PUBLIC BREAKFAST will be provided by the Friends in Hull, on FRIDAY MORNING, in SALEM CHAPEL SCHOOL-ROOMS, for the Members and Friends of the Board of Education.

JOHN CROSSLEY, Esq., in the Chair.

Gentlemen requiring accommodation during their stay in Hull are requested to intimate the same without delay to Mr. J. G. Milner, 14, Bridge-street, Hull.

G. SMITH, R. ASHTON, } Secretaries.

Congregational Library, Sept. 13, 1864.

ST. LEONARD'S CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The SERVICES in connection with the above church, which have been hitherto held at the St. Leonard's Assembly Room, will, on and after SUNDAY, September 11th, 1864, be conducted in the SCHOOL ROOM of the NEW CHURCH, London-road, St. Leonard's.

Morning Service at 11.0 a.m.
Evening ditto, 6.30 p.m.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

The SESSION of 1864-5 will commence on FRIDAY, September 30, when the Introductory Lecture will be delivered by the Rev. Professor GODWIN, at Seven o'clock p.m.

Information respecting the Ministerial and Lay Student Departments of the Institution may be obtained on application to the Secretary, at the College, Finchley New-road, N.W.

W. FARRER, LL.B., Secretary.

STATIONERY, PRINTING, ACCOUNT BOOKS,

and every requisite for the Counting house. Qualities and prices will compare advantageously with any house in the trade. ASH and FLINT, 49, Fleet-street, City, E.C., and opposite the Railway Stations, London-bridge, S.E.

REGISTRATION.

BOROUGH OF THE TOWER HAMLETS.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that THOMAS HULL TERRELL, Esq., Barrister at-Law, having been appointed by the Lord Chief Justice of England to REVISE the LIST of VOTERS for the Borough of the TOWER HAMLETS, will hold his Court for that purpose, in the COURT-HOUSE, in WELLCLOSE-SQUARE, situate within the said Borough, on THURSDAY, the Twenty-ninth day of September instant, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon precisely.

By Sec. 35 of 6 Vic. cap. 18, the Returning Officer and the several Overseers of the respective Parishes within the said borough, are required to attend the Court of the Revising Barrister, and at the opening of the said Court to deliver to the Revising Barrister the List of Voters made by them respectively, and also all the original notices of claims and objections received by them, and to produce all rate-books, documents, papers, and writings, in their possession, custody, or power, touching any matter necessary for revising the respective List of Voters.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1864.

HENRY CHILD,
Returning Officer for the said Borough.

King Edward's-road, Hackney, and No. 2, Paul's Bakehouse-court, Doctors'-commons, City.

HOSPITAL for SICK CHILDREN, 49, GREAT ORMOND-STREET, W.C.

Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.

This Hospital is not Endowed, but is wholly dependent on Voluntary Contributions for support.

FUNDS are urgently needed.

F. H. DICKINSON, Chairman.

BANKERS:

Williams, Deacon, and Co.; Messrs. Hoare; Messrs. Herries.

HOSPITAL for DISEASES of the SKIN, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

The Committee earnestly seek the Sympathy of the Christian Public, for the many Sufferers attending this Hospital. Nearly 1,000 attend weekly; 127,123 have received the benefits of the Charity since its establishment in 1841. The expenses are necessarily very heavy.

DONATIONS or SUBSCRIPTIONS will be most thankfully received. Bankers—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Lombard-street.

GEORGE BURT, F.R.C.S., Hon. Secretary,
ALFRED S. RICHARDS, Secretary.

FORSYTH'S TEMPERANCE HOTELS.—

FORSYTH'S "COBDEN" HOTEL, 87, ARGYLE-STREET, GLASGOW, Central, Elegantly Furnished, Commodious, and Perfectly Ventilated. Also FORSYTH'S HOTEL, ABERDEEN.

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The attention of English and Foreign Tourists visiting Dublin is respectfully invited to the advantages which this extensive Establishment affords in its good accommodation and moderate charges. It is centrally situated, in one of the finest streets in Europe, directly opposite the General Post office, and within a few minutes' drive of all the railway and packet stations, Phœnix Park, Zoological and Botanic Gardens, &c., &c. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths, with separate Dining, Coffee, and Smoking Rooms all on the first floor. The fixed charge of 1s. is made for attendance, which includes all gratuities to servants.

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Important to PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—YOUNG MEN are TRAINED in MECHANICAL and THEORETICAL ENGINEERING.

For particulars, apply to E. Hayes, Engineer, Watling Works, Stony Stratford, Bucks.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—

WANTED, an intelligent YOUTH as PUPIL to a SURGEON DENTIST, where he would have the opportunity of seeing hospital practice.

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A YOUNG LADY of very respectable family wishes for an ENGAGEMENT as JUNIOR TEACHER in a good school. Her accomplishments are French and Music. The highest references can be given.

Address, M. H., 26, Carlisle-terrace, Foxley-road, Kensington.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED,

an ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, of thorough Business Habits.

Apply to Mr. Geo. Pollard, Chipping Ongar, Essex.

DRAPERY.—WANTED,

in a large town in the North of England, an EXPERIENCED MAN as SHOPWALKER. He must have first-rate references as to character, energy, and business capacities.

Apply, stating all particulars, to X., at "Nonconformist" Office.

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a Persevering YOUNG MAN for the GENERAL MANCHESTER TRADE.

Apply, by letter, to R. Carter, Cock-street, Wolverhampton.

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a YOUNG LADY who thoroughly understands the HOSIERY and GLOVE DEPARTMENTS. Member of a Christian Church preferred.

Apply, stating full particulars, "Noncon," 15, Rotunda-terrace, Cheltenham.

WANTED,

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Address, stating salary required, to P. M., Gresham Steam-Press, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.

KILLICK and BACK, DRAPERS, Dover,

are WANTING a YOUNG MAN of good address.

State age, salary, and reference.

WANTED, in a select Boarding-school in the

North of London, ONE or TWO YOUNG LADIES, Daughters of Tradesmen, on Reciprocal Terms. The House is healthily situated, and the Course of Instruction comprises the Modern Languages, Latin, and all necessary accomplishments. Referees: Ministers and Parents of Pupils.

Address, Alpha, Miall Brothers, Music Publishers, Manchester-terrace, Islington.

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GROVE HOUSE THE GLEBE, CHAMPION-HILL, CAMBERWELL, S.

Principal, MISS LANGTON, daughter of Mr. J. Langton, M.A. Lond., Head Master, Boys' Model School, Borough-road, London.

The arrangements for Boarders are superintended by Mrs. LANGTON.

Reference is kindly permitted to

The Rev. Hugh Allen, D.D., Rector of St. George's, Southwark, S.E.
The Rev. Edward Steane, D.D., New House Park, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire.
The Rev. Charles Stanford, 11, Grove-hill-terrace, Camberwell, S.
Matthew Henry Hodder, Esq., 69, The Grove, Camberwell, S.
Hugh Owen, Esq., Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W.
Thomas Young, Esq., 1, The Crescent, Camberwell grove, S.

A Prospectus sent on application.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, CRANFORD HALL,

near HOUNSLOW, is conducted with special regard to the requirements of the Sons of respectable Tradesmen and Farmers.

Mr. VERNEY is assisted by experienced resident Teachers—English and Foreign. The Pupils are carefully trained in good habits, and fitted for active Business Pursuits. The premises are extensive, and contain every convenience; the situation is high and healthy; the food is of the best description and unlimited; and the terms are moderate.

A Prospectus forwarded upon application; and Pupils admitted at any time.

HYDE-PARK SCHOOL, LEEDS.

The Rev. Dr. BREWER respectfully informs his friends that the NEXT SESSION will commence on TUESDAY, October 4th.

The premises, which are situated in a fine, open, and healthy suburb, are within a short distance of the railways and close to the omnibus roads.

Masters are engaged for the Foreign Languages, Drawing, Drilling, &c., and the Principal gives his undivided attention to the education and training of the Scholars. Terms, from 35 to 40 guineas per annum.

Reference permitted to the Parents of the Pupils.

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Youths are carefully prepared for either the general or any particular pursuits of life.

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THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

29, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON;

AND

ROYAL INSURANCE-BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

At the Annual Meeting, on the 5th inst., the following were some of the leading results disclosed in the Report to the Shareholders:—

FIRE BRANCH.

The Premiums of the year 1863 reached the sum of £341,668
Being an Advance of £40,977
over 1862; an amount of increase exceeding that of any previous year.

The Revenue from Fire Premiums has been enhanced in four years by the large sum of .. £113,353

The Duty paid to Government in 1862 was .. £75,993
Ditto, ditto, 1863 .. .. £88,966

Showing an Increase in one year of £12,973

Among the incidents which have tended to the advancement of the Royal within the last few months may be reckoned its action with respect to the losses sustained by the explosion of the Lotty Sleigh, which, although only consistent with the general tenor of the conduct of the Company, and ultimately proved to be no more than what had been done in former times by the oldest and most proverbially honourable among its contemporaries, yet attracted attention and public favour by its unhesitating promptness.

As the largest total of Revenue and the largest ratio of progression have been attained in the present year, so it happens that the largest profit which it has ever fallen to the Directors to record has likewise on this occasion to be announced. The balance of Net Profit on the year has amounted to £83,545; of which sum £34,100 only has been appropriated to Dividend and Bonus, and the large balance of £49,444 been carried to Reserve.

LIFE BRANCH.

The progress of the Life Branch, as shown by the new business transacted in the last year, is most promising, and the advances made, year by year, in the amount of new insurances effected, show clearly the estimation in which the Company is held. The following is a statement for the last five years:—

	Net Sum Assured on New Policies after deducting Guarantees.	Net Premiums.
1859	£434,470 11 10	£13,086 0 5
1860	449,241 16 2	15,079 17 10
1861	521,101 17 0	16,627 18 0
1862	701,427 15 8	22,383 13 2
1863	752,546 18 10	24,069 12 8

This rapid growth, amounting to 73 per cent. on the Sum Assured, and upwards of 80 per cent. on the Premium received in the course of five years, may justly be considered as larger than any which could have been reasonably expected. The first-half of the current year 1864, however, far outstrips the ratio of increase indicated by the figures just quoted, as the Sum Assured for that period of six months only actually exceeds Half-a-Million Sterling.

The rate of Mortality, likewise, still presents highly favourable features, and augurs well for the result to be shown by the quinquennial investigation, which is to take place when the present year is concluded.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.
JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary in London.

August, 1864.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SOCIETY (Limited),

60, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

Robert Benson, Esq. (Messrs. Robert Benson and Co.)
John F. Blemmich, Esq. (Messrs Frederick Huth and Co.)
Robert A. Heath, Esq. (Messrs. Heath and Co.)
Junius S. Morgan, Esq. (Messrs. George Peabody and Co.)
William A. Quentell, Esq. (Messrs. Fruhling and Goschen).
Herman Stern, Esq. (Messrs. Stern Brothers).

GENERAL MANAGER—William Hope, Esq., V.C.

In consequence of numerous applications the Directors have agreed to accept Deposits in sums as low as 50*l.*, at a fixed rate of interest, and for periods not less than one year.

By order, WALTER A. MICHAEL, Secretary.

DEBENTURES at 5, 5½, and 6 PER CENT.—The CEYLON COMPANY, LIMITED

DIRECTORS.

Lawford Acland, Esq, Chairman.
Major-General Henry Pelham Burn.

Harry George Gordon, Esq. | Stephen P. Kennard, Esq.
George Ireland, Esq. | Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq. | Robert Smith, Esq.

MANAGER—C. J. Braine, Esq.

The Directors are prepared to issue Debentures for one, three, and five years, at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. respectively: they are also prepared to Invest Money on Mortgage in Ceylon and Mauritius, either with or without the guarantee of the Company, as may be arranged.

Applications for particulars to be made at the Offices of the Company, No. 12, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

(By order) JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary.

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This Company is prepared promptly to negotiate all kinds of Financial Business, including Loans on good Personal Security, Advances for terms of years on Mortgage of Freehold and Leasehold Property, repayable by instalments; the Discount of good Bills; Advances on Shares, Deposit of Deeds, or for the erection or maintenance of Chapels, Schools, &c.

The Directors are also prepared to receive Deposits *at call or on short notice*, for which 6 per cent. will be allowed until further announcement.

E. BALCH, Secretary.

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TRADE MARK, *On each* THE BULL'S HEAD, *Package.*

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Napier	Akaroa	Wetherstone	Shotover
Wellington	Christchurch	Waitahuna	Kingston
Wanganui	Kaiapoi	Dunstan	Hogburn
Nelson	Timaru	Manuherikia	Teviot
Picton	Dunedin	Invercargill	Queenstown

This Bank grants Drafts on any of the above-named places in New Zealand, and transacts every description of Banking business connected with that Colony, on terms which may be learned on application at the London Office.

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Dr. HASSALL, having subjected this mustard to a rigorous microscopical examination and chemical analysis, reports that it contains the three essential properties of good Mustard, viz.:—

PURITY, PUNGENCY, AND DELICATE FLAVOUR.

See that each Package bears their Trade Mark the "Prize Ox," and Dr. Hassall's Report.

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HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA

It is CHOICE and STRONG, BECAUSE it consists of *most valuable growths* that are full of rich essential properties.

It is MODERATE in PRICE, BECAUSE it is supplied *direct from the importers* to the consumers by *Agents*.

It is WHOLESOME to use, BECAUSE the leaf is not *faced* with the usual powdered mineral colours.

These COMBINED ADVANTAGES have secured for this Tea a general preference. It is sold in *sealed packets*, with the price *printed on each*, and signed—

Horniman & C°.

THE ROYAL OSBORNE (PATENT) MIXTURE OF TEAS,

6lbs. Sent to any part of England carriage free.

Agents wanted in all Towns where there are none appointed.

FRANKS, SON, and CO., 40, Queen-street, Cannon-street West.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

Is prepared solely by LEA and PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA and PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

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Have adopted for the Military Stations,

FIELD'S Prize Medal PARAFFINE CANDLE,

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CELEBRATED UNITED SERVICE SOAP TABLETS, AND THE NEW CANDLE, Self-fitting and no Paper or Scraping.

SOFT, DELICATE, AND WHITE SKINS,

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THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION"

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

"LIBERALISM AND LIBERATIONISM."

THERE is a four-columned article in the *Weekly Review* of Saturday last, far too long to be copied into our own pages, the general object of which seems to be to discourage the electoral policy of the Liberation Society, by indiscriminate abuse of the Society itself. But for a *quasi* promise given to our readers last week that we would deal at some future time with the concluding paragraph of the article from the same paper which we then inserted, we should not have adverted to what the *Weekly Review* has thought proper to say on this subject since our last issue. There are some opponents with whom we have always found it useless to continue a contest—those who give the go-by to all the reasoning by which you sustain your main position, and who reiterate all the calumnies which they have been challenged to substantiate but cannot. Of what the *Weekly Review* has said of this journal, we do not complain. When we feel called upon to aim a smart blow at a contemporary, we expect it to be returned, and we are not so thin-skinned as to cry out under our punishment. But we impeach the writer in the *Weekly Review*, be he who he may, of utter ignorance of the Liberation Society. We challenged him last week to the proof of the offences which he insinuated against it. He had no evidence to offer in support of his imputations. He had relied upon mere hearsay. He must have been conscious of having done so. And yet, throughout the whole of the article in last week's number, he writes in precisely the same strain as though all that he had asserted or suggested with regard to the object, means, and spirit of the Liberation Society not only were provable from what it has done or published, but had been proved. We call this simply dishonest, and we do not care to fight with one who is not above playing shuffling tricks with his weapons.

It seems to be objected, to the course proposed to be taken by Nonconformist electors at the next General Election, that by demanding the abolition of Church-rates, instead of being content with legally exempting Dissenters from the impost, the Liberationists are departing from the spirit of the compact which has bound Church Liberals and Dissenters into one political party. We deny any such compact, tacit or expressed. We deny that it ever had an historical or even a virtual and practical existence. Our contemporary says, "The principle on which Liberal Churchmen have all along acted in their league with Nonconformists is this—that every concession ought to be made to the latter consistent with the existence of a national Establishment of religion. . . . . It is this compact, tacit or express, which the policy of the Liberation Society violates. . . . . The position anciently taken up by the Nonconformists was, that no man not belonging to the Church of England ought to be compelled to pay for the support of her fabrics. To this position Church Liberals, as a party, gave assent. . . . . But a new position was taken up by the Nonconformist leaders. . . . . They demanded, not only that Nonconformists should be exempt, but that vestries should be deprived of the power to rate Churchmen for the support of their own fabrics." Our reply to all this is that it is a fancy, a fiction, a parable, if you will; but not a fact. There has been no such understanding. Liberal Churchmen and Dissenters have acted together in politics simply because, and so far as, their union was equally indispensable to the objects of both—namely, a general policy of freedom, civil and religious. The Whigs, for the last fifty years, have been as much beholden to Dissenters as Dissenters have been to the Whigs. Brougham and Jeffrey, Horner and Sydney Smith, Earl Grey and Lord John Russell, could no more have carried their political objects into effect, nor themselves into party ascendancy, without Dissenting aid, than Dissenters without their aid could have gained any extension of religious liberty. It was by means of Dissenting votes that the Whigs got into power. To get these votes they gave as little as they could—always less by a great deal than was asked, and often that little with an ungracious air. On the other hand the Dissenters have uniformly avowed their ultimate principle, which is utterly incompatible with the Whig basis of policy, and always demanded as much of their rights as they judged they might be likely to get. It is a mere blind to talk of this state of things as a compact. The compact was nothing in the world but the extent of concession which necessity imposed upon both parties for the time being, and neither lasted in fact, nor was meant to last, beyond that necessity. Did the Whigs ever *volunteer* an extension of the liberties of Nonconformists? Has not their advocacy always been the price they have felt themselves obliged to pay for Nonconformist support?

So much as shadowing forth the true answer to the general assumption adopted with so much confidence by the *Weekly Review*. Now a word or two as to the particular case—the demand made by Dissenters, and the concession made by Liberal Churchmen, on the question of Church-rates. Has this writer made himself acquainted with the Parliamentary history of the question from 1833 downwards? The exemption of Dissenting parishioners from payment of the rate, which he says was agreed upon by Liberal Churchmen and Dissenters as the object to be sought by both, never had the support of either. When suggested by (if we recollect aright) Sir John Page Wood, and afterwards more seriously urged by the late Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, the Whigs were in power, under Lord John Russell, and Lord John and his friends violently condemned the project. When it was revived in the House of Commons by Dr. Phillimore in 1853, it was opposed by both Whigs and Dissenters. Since then it has never been regarded by any party, Whig, Tory, or Radical, as offering the least chance of a practical settlement of the question. Whoever, therefore, tells a constituency, that although unable to consent to the abolition of Church-rates, he will go so far as to advocate the exemption of Dissenters from the rate, offers them what no practical statesman could be found to endorse—offers them, in slang phrase, "a bag of moonshine."

We are not about to reiterate what we wrote last week in reply to the *Manchester Guardian*. But when the Liberation Society is charged with violating a tacit compact between Liberal Churchmen and Nonconformists by insisting upon more from Parliamentary candidates than an exemption of Dissenters from compulsory payment of Church-rates, we appeal most confidently to the General Elections of 1852, 1857, and 1859. We venture to affirm that in almost every borough in the Kingdom, the Liberal party adopted the immediate and unconditional abolition of Church-rates as almost the only tenet by which the Conservatives and the Liberals were to be distinguished the one from the other. They who now object to pledge themselves to this tenet are chargeable, if anybody is, with breach of contract. The change comes from that side, not from ours. We do not complain of Liberal Churchmen for withdrawing from what they once supported, if they see fit. What we do complain of is that Nonconformists are not half so zealous on behalf of *their* objects. Here is a distinct retrogression on the part of the Whigs and Liberal Churchmen, from a position that they have again and again accepted and derived profit from—and the muffs in our ranks instantly tax us with ingratitude for saying we cannot stand such retrogression. The muffs have always gone against standing up firmly for anything—either in regard to what we wish to resist or for what we wish to retain. Rather than face an unpleasantness, they would give up their noses at the impudent demand of their political allies, and would defend themselves, and condemn others, by considerations implying their own permanent and essential inferiority.

"But Churchmen could crush Dissenters if all parties in the Church were to unite"! Aye! and Dissenters if they only could act as one man could place in imminent peril every exclusive privilege which a Churchman values. What folly it is to resort to any such hypothetical warnings. Our faith is in things, not in persons—in truths, not in the professors of them. We know very well that Churchmen *will not* all unite against Dissenters, because we know that there are some things held in common between the two parties, which Churchmen value and desire beyond the political supremacy of their sect. In mere numbers, men who attend the Church, and men who attend the Chapel, are, in England, about equal. In Scotland the Establishmentarians are a minority. In Ireland they hardly reach a fifth of the population. Besides, a good cause is more to be relied upon than numbers. "If God be for us, who can be against us." And we believe God *is* for liberty of thought, of speech, of effort, of organisation, for all spiritual good—and it is for these things only that Liberationists contend.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

CHURCHMEN very often say to us, in a surprised tone, You are not persecuted; you can worship as you like: what more can you want? The remark and the question are of the exact character of those that a benevolent slaveholder has been known to address to a slave, "You are not whipped; you have plenty to eat and drink: what more can you desire?" The idea is that the Dissenter, like the slave, is of inferior organisation and capacity, naturally unable to indulge in those aspirations which, as is known, are the common habit of the Churchman's mind. The ways in which this feeling is manifested are familiar to all of us, but we do not sufficiently reflect upon the cause of it. It is not merely the inheritance of past persecutions, it is the result of present persecutions. We are, therefore, at issue with the remonstrating Churchman upon a question of fact. A generously-disposed slaveholder would no doubt be surprised to be told that he was inhuman, and if told so, would probably inquire for proof of his inhumanity. The answer to such a question, of course would be, that he keeps his people in slavery, and that this was the greatest proof of an inhuman disposition. So with us. We are asked for proof of persecution. We reply, there is an Established Church, the very existence of which necessarily entails a persecution of those Churches that are non-established. But how is this shown? We will not answer in our own words, but in those of the late Archbishop Whately in his sermon on the "Rights of Conscience," which has just been published. "Persecution," says the Archbishop, "includ-

ing under that name every sort of annoyance, loss, or inconvenience which a man may suffer from others on account of his religion, may be divided into three kinds:—1st, Violence done or threatened to person or property; 2nd, harassing disputations, troublesome remonstrances and solicitations, abuse, derision, curses and denunciations of Divine wrath, and all annoyance of that description, so far as there is no offence committed that the law can reach; and 3rd, non-intercourse and privation of employment." This is a comprehensive summary, but it is not complete, for the Archbishop has omitted one very conspicuous act of persecution—viz., the withholding of public privileges. Add this to the three other categories, and we have a reply to the statesman's as well as the Churchman's remark—You are not persecuted; you can worship as you like: what more can you want?

And is not this persecution? A week or two ago, as we learn from the *Devon Weekly Times*, the Vicar of Colyton refused to bury a parishioner named John Pavey. Pavey had been baptized; but he was a Dissenter. For this offence the ordinary Christian rites were refused, and the sexton was also forbidden to bury the husband near the wife. The man was accordingly buried by a Nonconformist minister, the clergyman, his friends, and officials being present, but declining to uncover their heads when the Burial Service was read. The Rev. S. M. Cox, of Honiton, has addressed a pungent letter to the vicar, from which we quote the following passage:—

In the present case there is not even the miserable excuse of non-baptism, for the legal ceremony was gone through, the prescribed form of words was uttered over the unconscious infant—his unauthorised deputies duly pronounced his impossible vows—a formal certificate has been handed to you—and the most priest-ridden fanatic must admit that all taint of original sin must have been washed away, and the work of mechanical regeneration completed.

By virtue of the ordination of a State-appointed bishop, you have become a minister of an Act-of-Parliament Church, and possessed of a benefice originally intended for the whole community, but appropriated by Parliament to the use of the law-established sect, and, as a portion of the compact, you are bound, on your part, to read the solemn and beautiful ritual prescribed by Parliament, and to inter your departed brother—Dissenter though he be—with the expression of your sure and certain hope of his resurrection to eternal life.

A religious service is desired in the present instance out of no superstitious reverence for consecrated ground or priestly pretensions, but because it is consoling to the survivors, and a mark of respect to the deceased, to whose memory its absence would be a public insult. His friends would indeed have preferred, whilst burying him with his wife, to have had the service performed by their own clergyman, with whom they and the deceased more thoroughly sympathised. But the State religion, whilst it does not forget to exact tithes and other payments from Dissenters, *as yet* unjustly forbids their clergy to minister in the common churchyard.

In this case there can be but little question that the vicar has violated the laws of his Church. The sixty-eighth canon reads as follows:—

No minister shall refuse or delay to bury any corpse that is brought to the church or churchyard (convenient warning being given to him thereof before), in such manner and form as is prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer. And if he shall refuse so to do, except the party deceased were denounced excommunicated—*majori excommunicatione*—for some grievous and notorious crime, and no man able to testify of his repentance, *he shall be suspended by the bishop of the diocese from his ministry for the space of three months.*

It appears that there is an intention to prosecute this gentleman for his refusal to perform such a plain duty. Let such men persecute by all means—it does us good—but let them keep their persecution within the limits of the law.

A correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner* narrates from his own observation many other forms of persecution which will be familiar enough to many of our country readers,—who will see their own town vividly described in his words:—

The ways in which mistaken zeal for the Church manifests itself are very various. They include arbitrary and despotic treatment of servants, threats of dismissal, threats to evict cottage tenants, refusals to accept Dissenters as tenants, refusals to sell land for chapels, bribes to poor people not to attend chapels charitably given by lady visitors, and, generally, efforts to impede every movement not connected with the Church, and to injure, in character and business, the leading Dissenters, especially the lay preachers in the Methodist bodies. People resident in towns, with the press to appeal to when intolerance amounts to persecution, have no idea of what Dissenters, in remote country villages, submit to, from some of (not all) the pillars of the Church.

We are afraid that this last remark is too true, and that it is also too true that we who live in towns, do not sufficiently show our sympathy with those who are placed in such circumstances of pain and persecution.

Dr. Pusey does not come out with much advantage from the controversy which he has provoked. He claimed, it will be remembered, a self-governing, but at the same time a State-endowed Church; and covertly threatened that if his claims were not recognised, a Free Church of England would be the result. The answer which the *Times* has given to this demand is the answer of common sense:—

It is a perfectly fair question whether the Church—that is, the clergy—ought to have exclusive jurisdiction in spiritual causes over the clerical body, and we venture to think that it is a perfectly simple one. What Dr. Pusey considers right is plain enough. Referring with envy to the liberty of the Wesleyans, Baptists, and other Dissenters, he tells us that "it is a case without a parallel that the Church should not have the power either of explaining the meaning of her own formularies or of making these clear if other judicial authorities should allege them to be ambiguous." There is scarcely a word in this sentence that does not involve an error of fact. The Church has the power of explaining any formularies whatever, and of defining that which courts of law have declared to be ambiguous. What she has not is the power of ousting from his preferment any clergyman who differs from the majority, but is careful to keep within the law. Nor can the formularies in question be called "her own formularies," in Dr. Pusey's sense, inasmuch as they owe their validity to the sanction of the State, which has made them one of the title-deeds of our clergy. The freedom which Dr. Pusey demands is neither more nor less than the freedom of a Holy Office endowed by the State but responsible to no earthly power, armed with the secular penalty of deprivation but emancipated from the rules of secular justice.

The reply of the *Daily News* is equally to the point:—

Dr. Pusey's zeal as a theologian outruns his consistency and discretion as a member of the Establishment. No doubt, as an able and accomplished divine, strongly attached to the dogmatic side of Christian teaching, Dr. Pusey would like to have a Court of Appeal in ecclesiastical cases that would confirm and enforce in every particular his own doctrinal views, and he very naturally concludes that this tribunal should be a purely clerical or theological one. But such a course is not only inconsistent with the notion of an Establishment, but radically incompatible with its essential conditions. The State as the trustee of the nation must of necessity retain the supreme control of the high dignities, large powers, and ample national endowments which the Church as an Establishment enjoys. While the Legislature, therefore, determines the conditions on which these honours and endowments shall be distributed, or in other words decides the legal status of the Church, the interpretation of these laws in cases of dispute must of necessity be reserved to the highest judicial tribunal in the realm.

We do not imagine for a moment that Dr. Pusey will be a member of any Free Church. He has talked about such a thing for nearly twenty years, and now there is less freedom than ever.

While the head of the Baptismal Regeneration party is thus angrily but weakly chafing at his fetters, the assaults of Mr. Spurgeon are receiving a more and more extended notice. The *Saturday Review*, in an article on "The Anabaptist Caliban," confronts him with characteristic virulence. It hints at "a waning popularity," talks of "his foolish cursing" and his "theological Billingsgate," his "culpable stupidity or impudence"; says he is "an ignorant conceited fanatic," &c. Curiously enough this article ends with the following sentence:—

The moral of the case is, to use the vulgar proverb, that, as it is impossible to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, so it is absurd to expect from a person like Mr. Spurgeon either the information of a scholar or the manners of a gentleman, the language of refinement in controversy or the humanity of Christianity in personal intercourse.

How much of the "silk purse" and how much of the "sow's ear"; how much of "the manners of a gentleman, the language of refinement in controversy, or the humanities of Christianity in personal intercourse," there is in Mr. Spurgeon's critic, our readers may judge from the choice epithets we have culled from his article.

The *Clerical Journal*, however, still supports Mr. Spurgeon's view, remarking that "it would be amusing, if the matter were not so serious, to see how the Evangelical clergy wince under the attack made on them, and how ineffectually, we think, they labour and argue to refute it."

In another article the same journal uses the following emphatic language:—

Dissenters have a right to taunt us with unreality and a disregard of truth if we can use so plain a service as that of Baptism is with mental reservation and private exegesis of its literal wording. There is something most startling, and calculated to drive inquiring minds on the quicksands of infidelity, in the avowed fact that what ought to be the plainest of doctrines, and to our minds is so, should be in doubt with a large party in the Church of England.

The *Guardian* is not behind the *Clerical Journal*. It gives in its last number the following remarkable notice of this controversy:—

The curious fact that people are always most severe on those who commit faults with which they are conscious that they themselves are tainted, can only, we presume, be accounted for on Lord Macaulay's principle of "the inconsistency of human nature." Everyone has observed how open-mouthed the Calvinistic and Zuinglian party in the Church of England have always been against those who claim to hold Catholic doctrine, which is actually sanctioned, and certainly not contradicted, by any of our symbolical books. But now they are waxing awfully wroth with Mr. Spurgeon for turning the tables upon them and telling them that they are guilty of "grievous dissumulation," and that their subscription to the Prayer-book and forms of administering the Sacrament is "dishonest in the highest degree," in that "knowing that baptism does not regenerate," they "yet declare in public that it does." For casting these imputations on the "Evangelical" clergy in some sermons of his lately preached on Baptism and Regeneration, the Evangelical Alliance has declared that Mr. Spurgeon has violated a rule of their association, which enacts that members are to avoid "all rash and groundless insinuations," &c. We leave this knotty case of conscience to Mr. Spurgeon and the Calvinistic clergy to settle between them; but we have no apprehension that the Church of England will be weakened by any considerable secession of the latter gentlemen on this account. Subscription and declarations of conformity sit very lightly upon them, as we have occasion to know; for happening the other day to be in one of their churches, we took up the office-book, and found that all the passages in the Baptismal Service which asserted baptismal regeneration were bracketed to be omitted.

It is singular that what is considered to be, although we have not seen it, one of the best defences of the Evangelical party, should have come from one who was formerly a Nonconformist minister—the Rev. Charles Wills, once a Congregational minister at Throop, near Christchurch, then of Bungay, afterwards sub-editor of the defunct *Dial* newspaper, and now a curate at Kennington. This gentleman supplies the title to the article in the *Saturday Review*, "The Anabaptist Caliban." There was a time, we think, when Mr. Wills held Mr. Spurgeon's views, and expressed them almost as forcibly as Mr. Spurgeon now does.

Mr. Baxter, member for Montrose, has delivered, as our readers will see, one of the freshest, most informing, and able speeches of the Parliamentary vacation. His references to ecclesiastical matters are characteristically faithful and sincere. Both in the House of Commons and out of it, Mr. Baxter is what every member of Parliament is not,—always the same man; ready on any fitting occasion to testify for his principles, and always sure to do so with boldness and effect. Hence the moral power which he possesses, and the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow-members. The ecclesiastical statistics which are given in this speech are to a large extent new, and they are very valuable. They indicate that the relative increase of the Dissenting denominations, as compared with the Church, did not cease in the year in which the Census of Religious Worship was taken. The increase has been going on ever since. It was, perhaps, a suspicion of this fact which excited the opposition of the Church to a renewal of the Census of 1851.

WILTS AND EAST SOMERSET CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

On Tuesday week the autumnal meeting of this association was held at Devizes, when a series of services took place at the Independent chapel, many ministers, besides numerous lay delegates, being in attendance. In the morning, an early preparatory meeting was held for prayer, &c., at which an address, occupied principally with details relating to the past history of the Independent church in Devizes, was delivered by the senior deacon of the church, George Elgar Sloper, Esq. At eleven o'clock a meeting was held in the chapel. Mr. N. B. Randle, one of the deacons, took the chair. The Rev. E. S. Bayliffe, B.A., of Marlborough, then read an ably-written paper on "Church Work and Church Workers," in which, after dwelling on the great spiritual darkness that prevailed in heathen lands, and even in some parts of our own country, and the consequent necessity there was for the members of Christ's Church earnestly bestirring themselves, he pointed out four directions in which their efforts should be put forth:—1. By prayer; 2. By consistency of conduct; 3 By money contributions; and 4. By active personal effort for the salvation of souls. Mr. Bayliffe then glanced at the various departments of church work, as the Sunday-school, the efforts of lay preachers, the suggested appointment of deaconesses, &c. A vote of thanks was passed to the rev. gentleman, on the motion of the Rev. Mr. Hart, seconded by Charles Jupe, Esq.

The Rev. T. MANN, of Trowbridge, Association Secretary, said that they had met together, not so much to hear discourses such as they heard every Sabbath, but to see the work which Christ would have them to do, and the way in which He would have them do it. It was a subject which would never be worn threadbare. A discussion followed, and was taken part in by Mr. Jupe, the Rev. R. Dawson, the Rev. H. M. Gunn, the Rev. Mr. Pilgrem, of Swindon, Mr. Phillips, of Margate, and the Rev. Mr. Smith. Some of the speakers insisted on the desirableness of forming a central home mission station at New Swindon, as being the seat of a large population and of great intelligence. This point was dwelt upon at some length, and it was stated that contributions in aid of the object had been received by the treasurer. The Lord's Supper was then administered to the members of the various Christian churches who were present.

In the afternoon the conference reassembled for business; the Rev. R. Dawson presiding. The Rev. T. MANN read the minutes of the last meeting, held at Salisbury in April, which were confirmed. He then gave a financial statement, from which it appeared that the society's present engagements for this year amounted to 182*l.*, and the receipts already in hand

to 168*l.* 15*s.* Many associated churches had not yet made their returns, so that the required amount would doubtless be more than made up. It was stated that the churches at Frome, Trowbridge, and Salisbury had engaged to give a minimum sum of 20*l.* a year, and other churches were urged to follow this example. There were many large operations in hand which would require a considerable increase in the contributions. At the committee meeting held that morning it was agreed that a deputation should visit Bath to confer with the representatives of the churches there in reference to the evangelistic work around the neighbourhood of Bath. The matter of Broadchalke was gone into, and it was found that the friends there had built a very commodious and beautiful chapel, but at an expense far beyond their ability to meet, and it was resolved to recommend their case to the benevolence of the churches in the neighbourhood. There was a proposal before them to establish a mission at New Swindon; and also an application to the same effect from Cricklade. It was proposed to establish a home missionary station at Market Lavington, to which the people there would contribute their proportion, as much as they could, but the missionary would embrace in his labours several villages around. Mr. Mann then referred to the ministerial changes which had taken place in the association during the past year; and reported that the Rev. J. Terry, from South Brent, Devonshire, had accepted the invitation of the churches at Crockerton, Heytesbury, and Sutton Veney (now associated with the Warminster church) to become their minister and the society's missionary, and he would commence his labours in October. This was another illustration of the working of the Home Missionary Society. Here were three villages, neither of which could support a minister of their own, brought together, and their Christian fellowship maintained in connection with a neighbouring church. Mr. Jupe (Mere), made some observations on the financial report, and urged the churches to greater liberality. Other associations were increasing their funds in the proportion of from 100*l.* to 500*l.* Mr. STENT (Warminster) said on the previous Sunday he had worshipped in a chapel where they had lately adopted the weekly-offering system. A box was carried round every Sunday after the sermon—the giving was made a part of the religious services of the day; and the plan was found to work admirably. It had not, as he had supposed it might do, driven the occasional worshippers away; there were, in fact, more in attendance than before, and the income of the chapel had been trebled. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Stent then offered some valuable practical suggestions on the selection of proper persons by the churches as village preachers, and recommended that village churches should receive no one as preachers that did not come to them with the sanction of their own pastor, or of the church to which they belonged. Mr. HADEN, the treasurer, said that the laity had yet to wake up to a sense of their responsibility in the matter of Christian liberality. In the first place their pastors were not sufficiently remunerated. They expected to have men of first-rate ability, who if they devoted themselves to business would soon be able to acquire a competency, and yet they gave them but just sufficient to supply their present wants. Their village missionaries, too, ought to be better paid, for their work was arduous and generally their salaries were low. As Christians they did not spend on their religion half what they saved by their Christianity. Christians should not heap up their wealth to leave it all to their children, who (as had often been the case) might squander it away on worthless objects; they should trust to Providence and believe that their children would be cared for as they had been. Reference was made by Mr. STENT and other speakers to the efforts of the Rev. J. Ross, the great advocate of the weekly voluntary offering system, and a wish was expressed by the Rev. Mr. HART that he could be induced to visit all the churches in the union.—The Rev. Mr. DAWSON said Mr. Ross was coming to Devizes in the course of two or three weeks, and perhaps other churches might secure his services at the same time.

The discussion on Mr. Bayliffe's paper was then resumed, and various suggestions for increasing the efficiency of Sunday-schools, of tract distributors, &c., were offered by the Rev. Mr. Gunn, Dr. Morgan, and Mr. Northmore, of Bath; the latter of whom strongly urged the abolition of pew-rents and the throwing open of the churches to the poor, as a means of increasing the attendance on the means of grace. On the motion of Mr. JUPE, seconded by the Rev. E. S. HART, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Mann for his valuable services as secretary.

In the evening an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. C. Chapman, M.A., of Bath, from Daniel xii. 3,—"They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever." The attendance at all the meetings was good.

A WORD OF WARNING TO THE WHIGS.

(From the *Norfolk News.*)

Politeness is a beautiful grace, and we would be polite to everybody; but there is something preferable even to politeness, and that is, truth. We would endeavour to be both polite and truthful. We would say to the Whigs,—"Dear Sirs, you must bestir yourselves, indeed you must, or you will die in your places. You need strong vigorous exercise. Be advised in time." This is polite enough and true enough! What, it may be asked, is the immediate practical reason for our writing thus? We answer—A general election is coming. It is the political harvest; and the Whigs, like wretched farmers, have not got their seed ready—have not even broken up the soil. How can we have a crop next year? It is already the seed time, but we see no seed corn, we see no preparations for sowing. A fallow year for the great harvest year would indeed be a strange sight—but it is assuredly in reserve for us unless we whip up these fatty degenerate Whigs.

They are going back. Exeter was presented with a Liberal candidate—less liberal in some respects than many a Tory. He lost his election because, and only because, thorough men would not vote for him. Now, again, at Hastings a vacancy has arisen, and the Whigs have put forth their man, full of vague, indefinite views—"buts" and "ifs" in almost every line of his address. Many a Tory is much more liberal than the Hon. Waldegrave Leslie, the brother of the Bishop of Carlisle, and the Liberal candidate for Hastings. Now, the plain practical question is—When, where, and in what is all this temporising to end? We foresee the end—utter wreck and ruin to the Whigs unless they wake up speedily and change their tack. What the thorough men did at Exeter *they can do in scores of places*—VETO THE WHIGS! And this they must and will do—are indeed bound to do—and will glory in doing, unless the Whigs amend their programme and prove themselves worthy of popular confidence and support. We speak out now, when speaking out can do but little harm and may do some good. The people of England want honest, hearty men at the head of affairs—men with a straightforward programme and with intelligible principles—men not like Lord Palmerston, whom the Tories flatter, and the Whigs worship, and the people applaud, because he is eighty or nearly so, and because he can whistle to a lively tune, and carry a sprig in his mouth and his hat on one side like a young swell.

The people admire Lord Palmerston for his liveliness at eighty, and think him a delightful curiosity. But they want to know what he *is* at heart, Tory or Liberal—what he means to do next Session, anything or nothing? And if he says "nothing," and means to do nothing, his funny whistling, his pretty sprigs, and his "nobby" hat all on one side, will not suffice to bring up "the independent electors" to the support of the namby-pamby candidates who here and there will simply say, in the Dundreary style, "I am a supporter of Lord Palmerston and a profound admirer of his *policy*." A few Exeters, this autumn and winter, would wake up the Whigs, and might save them, by a timely repentance, from a disastrous fate. Many a valuable life has been preserved by being frightened out of evil courses.

RHYMES FOR THE TIMES.

PUSEY AND BETHELL.

Air—What does little birdie say?—Tennyson.

What does Dr. Pusey say,
With his Oxford place and pay?
"Let me judge," says Dr. Pusey,
"Let me show the proper way."
Pusey, wait a little longer,
Till his Church has grown much stronger;
When his Church has grown much stronger,
He shall judge and show the way.

What does mighty Bethell say,
Holding power and granting pay?
"Let *me* judge," says mighty Bethell,
"Let *me* show the proper way."
Bethell than the Church is stronger,
So he need not tarry longer;
He can pay and he is stronger,
So he'll judge and show the way.

What does Dr. Pusey say,
Furious in his place with pay?
"Not a sect," says Dr. Pusey,
"Would submit to this, I say."
Pusey, think a little longer,
Sects are free, so sects are stronger;
When Pusey's free and therefore stronger,
He shall judge and show the way.

W. K.

Dr. Rowland Williams informs the *Guardian* that he does not—as had been asserted—write in the *Examiner* under the signature of "Presbyter Anglicanus."

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—It will be seen from an advertisement which appears elsewhere, that the autumnal session of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, will open at Hull on Monday, the 17th of October, and not on the 10th, as was erroneously stated in our last number.

A "FREE CHURCH" IN ENGLAND.—Dr. Pusey writes to the *Times* that he has neither "threatened" nor advised either secession or the formation of a free church. "A free church would require the co-operation of bishops. I only mentioned, as a warning fact, that a free church had been spoken of by persons whose allegiance to the Church of England had been most faithful and true-hearted, and that the existence of our colonial episcopates facilitated such a plan. I thought it a fact which it was of moment that our politicians should know, and should weigh in estimating the gravity of the issue."

PROGRESS OF THE MORAL REVOLUTION IN ITALY.—The *Evangelical Christendom* correspondent says:—"As evidences of social progress, I would refer to the Ministerial circular against duelling, the clearing of the streets of Naples of its hosts of tormenting beggars, and housing them in asylums and workshops, the noble report drawn up lately on the subject of civil marriage, which, to the grief of the Papacy, will shortly become law, the formation of an association among liberal men of all parties for the defence and development of constitutional rights throughout Italy, the earnestly-expressed wish for the popular election of the clergy, and the outspoken leaders of the press in favour of the suppression of the out-of-door mummeries of Popery, such as the procession of the 'dead Christ,' and hideous 'Madonnas.'"

MISSIONARY LABOURS IN JAPAN.—There are six American missionaries at Yokohama. Their work has to be carried on with great caution, but is not without influence. The people seem disposed to accept the Gospel, though the Governor says he who is baptized shall be at once executed. Echizen-no-Kami, a powerful Daimio whose principality lies near Miaco, on the north, has taken a decided stand in favour of unrestricted intercourse with foreign nations, and in favour of progress generally. A paper has been widely circulated among the Japanese, in which he sets forth and defends his views. Echizen-no-Kami, it appears, expresses himself in favour of the toleration of Christianity; at least, he thinks the danger to be apprehended from its introduction is imaginary. He argues that if the Christian religion should be excluded, for the same reason the doctrines and teachings of Buddhism should have been banished, as they are equally of foreign origin. Meantime, the translation of the Scriptures is progressing, and Chinese Bibles and tracts are circulated. One of the missionaries is educating in English several young ladies on behalf of the Government. The medical department is also rendering valuable aid. The missionaries of the Dutch Reformed Church have obtained leave to build a chapel.

BAPTISM OF A HINDOO STUDENT OF CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.—A young Hindoo student of the University of Calcutta, named Behari Lal Chundra, has been baptized at the Free Church Mission in that city. He is one of the educated Bengalees referred to by the Rev. John Barton at the last anniversary of the Church Missionary Society, who having become convinced of the truth of Christianity, and coming in contact with certain members of the Society of Friends visiting Calcutta, eagerly adopted the Quaker view of baptism, in order to escape the sacrifice which invariably accompanies it when administered to a Hindoo. Yet he felt called to seek to win others to the faith he had himself embraced. After eight or nine months' effort, an intimate friend became also spiritually awakened, and resolved to join him in leading a Christian life. At first, this friend, like himself, was for dispensing with baptism; but the views of Kali Charan Banerjea, as he is called, undergoing a change, Behari was led to re-examine his position. The result was a conviction that it was his duty to take the same step. The necessary arrangements were made, but when the hour for the administration of the ordinance arrived, he was a prisoner in the house of his relatives. Subsequently he escaped from their hands, almost naked, and was baptized. Both the young men are candidates for the ministry.—*Evangelical Christendom.*

THE STATE CHURCH IN RURAL DISTRICTS.—*Apropos* of the celebrated declaration of the Rev. Charles John Gooch in a bastardy case brought before the Castle Hedingham bench of magistrates, of which that clergyman is the chairman, that "these cases will always happen while there are Dissenting chapels," "A Dissenter" writes to the *Suffolk Chronicle*:—

I will now ask your readers to look around them, and examine, in the most impartial way, the parishes in their respective parishes in which there are, and are not, Dissenting chapels, and see whether the *moral* condition of the Dissenting parishes will not contrast very favourably with those in which there are no places of worship but the parish church. Have not the labours of many faithful servants of God, Dissenting ministers and laymen, been greatly blessed in many parishes, and those places which had been notorious for almost every vice have become the habitations of a sober, moral, and God-fearing population? Have not many villages, which had been shamefully neglected by the over-paid and pampered rectors or vicars placed over them, being rescued from a state of darkness by the self-denying and evangelical labours of an earnest and faithful Dissenting minister? I say, Sir, that although in a large body like the Dissenters there may be exceptions, the erection and maintenance of Dissenting chapels have been great blessings, and are so regarded by three-fourths of the population of Great Britain. It is of course impossible to quote statistics where there are none, but I would ask those gentlemen who are guardians of the poor to examine the list which is kept in their respective workhouses of the religious persuasion of the females who are delivered of illegitimate children. I have many times remarked that of such a list nine-tenths are members of the Church of England. This is a statement which I never wished to have published. I do it as some reply to an unprovoked and gratuitous insult.

SCIENCE AND SCRIPTURE.—The following is the reply of Sir John Herschel to the declaration now in course of signature among some scientific men which has already appeared in our columns:—

Collingwood, Sept 6, 1864.

Sir,—I received some time ago a declaration for signature, identical in its wording, or at all events in its obvious purport, with that you have sent me. I considered that the better course was to put it aside without notice. But since it is pressed upon me, and to prevent the repetition of a similar appeal, it becomes necessary for me distinctly to decline signing it; and to declare that I consider the act of calling on me, publicly to avow or disavow, to approve or disapprove, in writing, any religious doctrine or statement, however carefully or cautiously drawn up (in other words, to append my name to a religious manifesto) to be an infringement of that social forbearance which guards the freedom of religious opinion in this country with especial sanctity.

At the same time, I protest against my refusal to sign

your declaration being construed into a profession of atheism or infidelity. My sentiments on the mutual relations of Scripture and science have long been before the world, and I see no reason to alter or to add to them. But I consider this movement simply mischievous, having a direct tendency (by putting forward a new Shibboleth, a new verbal test of religious partisanship) to add a fresh element of discord to the already too discordant relations of the Christian world.

I do not deny that care and caution are apparent on the face of the document I am called on to subscribe. But no nicety of wording, no artifice of human language, will suffice to discriminate the hundredth part of the shades of meaning in which the most world-wide differences of thought on such subjects may be involved; or prevent the most gently worded and apparently justifiable expressions of regret, so embodied, from grating on the feelings of thousands of estimable and well-intentioned men with all the harshness of controversial hostility.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. F. W. HERSCHEL.

Capel H. Berger, Esq.

THE BISHOP OF NATAL AND HIS DEFENCE.—Dr. Colenso has prepared a lengthened statement on the recent proceedings and charge of the Bishop of Capetown at his preliminary metropolitical visitation of the diocese of Natal. He contends that, by the hastiness and precipitancy of Bishop Gray, not merely his own personal interests are concerned, but far graver issues have been raised of vital consequence to the whole National Church; in fact, no less than this—whether her Majesty's supremacy shall any longer be maintained in matters ecclesiastical affecting the clergy of the Church of England within the province of Capetown, and by inevitable consequence, within the other colonies of the British empire, if not ultimately within the mother country itself. He traces the proceedings of the Bishop of Capetown, from the time of his arrival in Durban, as metropolitan, on the 27th of April last, when he pronounced sentence of deposition from the bishopric of Natal, and complains that a large number of the clergy were obliged to succumb under the threat that their names would be struck off the list of the Society for the Propogation of the Gospel. He denies that Bishop Gray's was a spiritual sentence only, inasmuch as the 36th Canon says distinctly, "The King's Majesty, under God, is the only supreme governor of this realm, and of all other his highness's dominions and countries, as well in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes as temporal." Dr. Colenso says:—

He (Bishop Gray) asserts that the Crown cannot remove a bishop, I am advised that the Crown can remove a bishop, and that no other power in the Church of England can. Here, then, is the true remedy for the present supposed grievance. The Queen, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, can cancel my patent, or, if necessary, can cancel that of the Bishop of Capetown. If then, as it is asserted, I have transgressed so grievously—nay, if I have transgressed at all the laws of the Church of England—it is perfectly competent for the Bishops of Capetown and Grahamstown, or any bishops of England, my accusers, to make their complaint to her Majesty, and seek redress at her hands. They may present, as I myself have done, a petition, to be heard before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, or any other Court which her Majesty may see good to appoint, accusing me of serious derelictions of duty in the discharge of the high office which I hold by her Majesty's authority. I call upon them solemnly to do this, and not to persist in the unjustifiable practice of uttering abusive, and, in fact, libellous invectives against me. I will put no obstacle in the way of such an inquiry—I will raise no technical objections, nor interpose unnecessary delays. But if they refuse to do this, then let them hold their peace as to the point of my having broken faith with the Church of England and violated her laws. Or, if they reject her Majesty's supremacy and desire to shake off the control of those wholesome laws which protect the clergy of the Church of England from the grinding oppression of mere ecclesiastical domination, then let this purpose be distinctly avowed, and so we shall understand more clearly the end which is aimed at and the nature of the conflict in which we are engaged.

NON-ATTENDANCE AT CHURCH ON SUNDAYS.—The case of Isaac Watson, before the justices at Driffield, is commented on by the *Solicitors' Journal*, which impugns the conviction under the statute referred to—the 4th Gorge IV. c. 34—"for disobeying the orders of his employer, to whom he had hired himself for a year, and who desired him to attend a place of worship once every Sunday." The *Solicitors' Journal* says:—

Such a thing has been heard of as "driving a coach and four through an Act of Parliament," and not unfrequently are cases met with in which the laws have been perverted to effect an object never contemplated by them: but the justices of Driffield appear to have made themselves parties to an attempt to make a man religious by Act of Parliament, and, in so doing, have, as we humbly submit, perverted the meaning of the 4th George IV. c. 34. We presume it is intended that the offence charged comes within the words of the third section of the act, which says, that if any servant, &c., shall contract with any person to serve him, and shall not enter into his service according to his contract (such contract being in writing), or having entered, shall absent himself, whether such contract be in writing or not, or neglect to fulfil the same or be guilty of any other misconduct or misdemeanour in the execution thereof, or otherwise respecting the same, then the justice may issue a warrant upon a complaint being made on oath. Upon proof being made of the offence charged, the justice may commit the prisoner to hard labour for three months, or may abate the whole or part of his wages for the time of his absence, or may discharge the contract. Now, it does not appear that the offence charged was contemplated by the statute. In the first place, it is not probable that the servant agreed in writing to go to church every Sunday, and the presumption, from the showing of these letters, is that no such contract existed. Was Isaac Watson guilty of any neglect in the fulfilment of his contract, or "guilty of any other misconduct, or misdemeanour in the execution thereof, or otherwise respecting the same"? The offence charged was not within his contract for service, and therefore could not have come under this clause of the section. To any one reading the third section of the act, of which we have given an abridgement, it must appear evident that no such offence as charged is within the statute. The justice is to issue his warrant to apprehend the offender—nothing is said of a summons in the first instance—clearly showing that the absence of the servant from his ordinary work and labour is being guarded against. Then, again, the punishment to be awarded shows the same intent—imprisonment with hard labour, or a fine of which the master is to reap the benefit. Clearly, if a man is at church he cannot be doing work on a farm, and therefore the master would for that time lose the benefit of the servant's work; but this does not appear to have been the complaint here. The master lost nothing by the servant's absence from church. This act was passed to protect masters from loss by reason of a servant's misconduct in his service, and not for such a purpose as it has now been perverted to. The statement in the Marquis Townshend's letter to Sir George Grey is very short, and may not contain the terms of the sentence pronounced upon the offender in their entirety; but we apprehend that the justices have no power under this act to order the prisoner to attend church. There is a civil remedy to compel the performance of a contract; but this appears to have been one of those cases, now so frequent, in which a penal statute has been resorted to for the purpose of enforcing a civil right.

CLERICAL INTOLERANCE AT COLYTON, DEVON.—On Friday week last died, in this town, John Pavey, aged seventy-three—a poor but well-known and much-respected parishioner, and for many years a constant attendant at the Unitarian Church. He was baptized in his infancy in the Church of England, but long since joined the Unitarian Church, the members of which in this town have always enjoyed the esteem and respect of their co-parishioners, and the late vicar was pleased to contribute kindly offerings to their body on the occasion of their denominational meetings in the town. Before one word was uttered about John Pavey's funeral, the vicar (the Rev. M. Gueritz, who is said, according to the *Western Times*, to be a Spanish priest), called at the house and inquired of his daughter whether he had died in the Unitarian faith. She answered that he had died a Unitarian Christian. But the vicar replied that Unitarians were not Christians, and that he should not be buried in the churchyard. On a subsequent occasion the vicar required the production of the baptismal certificate. This was handed to him, and he thereupon so far relented as to offer to allow of the interment in the churchyard, but not beside the body of the deceased's late wife, and without a funeral service. After exhausting the efforts of the Unitarian minister and the local friends of the deceased, without obtaining any further relaxation of the priest's resolves, the relatives applied to Mr. S. M. Cox, of Honiton, who wrote to Mr. Gueritz a letter on the subject which was duly delivered. It is reported, however, that in consequence of this letter, or shortly before, the vicar so far relented as to offer to perform the service, provided the corpse were interred in another part of the yard apart from that in which was the grave of the wife—in a place generally appropriated to suicides. However this may be, the sexton dug the grave next to that of the wife. Notices were repeatedly given to the vicar to attend and read the service. He declined to do so, but engaged the services of a neighbouring clergyman holding the Scriptural office of rural dean,—not, however, to read the ritual, but apparently to see that no other person should presume to do so. However, the Rev. Mr. M'Combe, the Unitarian clergyman, undertook the task, disappointing the priestly functionaries by standing outside the churchyard wall, but in full view of the grave, and of the assembled parishioners, who have learnt another lesson of priestly arrogance that they will not soon forget. In reference to this event, the *Western Times* says:—

By the sixty-eighth canon every baptized person is entitled to Christian burial, and the parson is liable to very costly proceedings and a certain conviction, whenever he ventures to oppose the canon. It is of no use to plead that the deceased was a Unitarian. All that the law requires is that he should have been baptized; and where the relatives of an unbaptized person lying ill wish to secure what the law calls Christian burial for him in the event of his dying—they have only to baptize him themselves, by sprinkling a little water upon him and pronouncing the form of words, to make it an effective baptism in the eye of the law. This is called *lay* baptism, and the Church of England recognises lay baptism; and a parson hath been severely trounced for rejecting it.

BROTHER IGNATIUS—EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS.—It was announced that Brother Ignatius would preach at the monastery at Norwich on the nativity of the Blessed Virgin, but a sore throat prevented his doing so. It is stated that the Rev. Professor Owen, of Jesus College, Oxford, officiated in his stead. The rev. gentleman preached from the words, "The dew of thy birth is of the womb of the morning." On Wednesday there was a special service at the monastery in celebration of the "exaltation of the holy cross." Mr. H. F. Webber, third son of Mr. C. H. Webber, of South Brannocks, near Barnstaple, Devonshire, has just taken the monastic vows; he will be known in the "English Order of St. Benedict," as Brother Brannock. An infant of two years was last week solemnly dedicated at the monastery to the service of God. The infant was dressed as a Benedictine novice in white serge, and he is now left altogether to the care of the monks, and will not see his mother again until he has forgotten her. Brother Ignatius engaged to deliver a course of lectures at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the peculiar principles and usages which he is seeking to introduce into the Church of England. There is no doubt that he is in a weak state of health induced by the austerities which he has practised. It is said that he will be absent on an excursionary tour for two months. How the monastery will move on in his absence remains to be seen. He is the master mind, without which the whole fabric of this extraordinary "English Order of St. Benedict" would speedily nod to its fall. During the past week there have been so ne alterations at the monastery. It appears that the building dignified with this title was let some time since by the Dean and Chapter of Norwich to a gentleman who was subsequently admitted a member of the "third order." This gentleman seems to have sublet the tenement to Brother Ignatius and the "English Order of St. Benedict." One of the brethren who recently quitted the order was received as a visitor at the house of the member of the "third order"; and as this was in direct violation of the rules of the order generally—and at any rate of the will and pleasure of Brother Ignatius—the member of the "third order" now finds himself excommunicated. A lady who refused to lend her assistance to the establishment of a nunnery at Norwich has also been excommunicated. The discipline maintained by Brother Ignatius is very severe; and when any of the monks address him as superior they have to make a very abject obeisance. One of the monks, Brother Augustine, has addressed a very extraordinary letter to a lad named Hose, whom the monks have endeavoured to attract to the monastery. He says, "The superior"—that is, Brother Ignatius—"is always having fresh favourites and likings." Brother Augustine complains further that Brother Ignatius seems dreadfully afraid even of one's looking at the boy Hose, to whom, he says, his (Brother Augustine's) heart is "literally burning." Brother Augustine begs the boy Hose to burn his extraordinary if not incoherent letter, but it found its way into his parents' hands.

Religious Intelligence.

SOMERSET ASSOCIATION OF INDEPENDENT MINISTERS.

The annual autumnal meeting of the members of the Somerset Association was held in Paul's Meeting, Taunton, on Tuesday week. Divine service was held at eleven, the Rev. Thomas Adkins, of Southampton, preaching an eloquent and impressive sermon. A large company assembled to dinner in the Memorial Hall, comprising ministers and other influential gentlemen. The Rev. W. GUEST, minister of Paul's Meeting, occupied the chair, and on the course of his opening speech, *apropos* of the morning sermon, dwelt upon the position of the modern pulpit. He said:—

Such is the strange tendency of the English mind, that no people have ever been in greater peril of excluding from their pleasures and ambition that recognition of God, and that wholesome influence of religion, without which families and nations must inevitably perish in corruption. And with all this what an atmosphere of doubt is around us! Even with us as ministers our necessary reading of rationalistic literature often makes us sick in spiritual health, like men who have been living in foul air. These studies are no doubt confirmatory to an intellectual faith; but the result is not always worth the injury done to the heart. And it cannot be said too emphatically that it is not by intellectual apprehensions, however instructed, that we shall meet the scepticism of the age; it is not by falling back upon probability, or upon Christian evidences. Nothing will suffice to produce absolute conviction upon ourselves and our hearers but the living heart-felt power of faith and love with which we clothe religious thought. Then, too, how difficult to keep pace with the literary activity of the age! Sermons which are an echo and mere tradition of the past, or it may be correct, exegetical, and learned, but cold and unexciting, will utterly fail to secure ascendancy for the pulpit. What do we see elsewhere? No longer the solitary brilliant magazine, nor the prosaic weekly newspaper of former days. Every penny daily paper sparkles with wit and piquancy, and commands considerable talent among writers. Weekly and monthly magazines, whose name is Legion, abound with powerful writing, descriptive language of high culture, and fictions which astonish by their capability of exciting emotion. It amazes one how any man can think of getting even a hearing for himself if his sermons are all out of keeping with this stimulating mental activity. We must keep ahead of it all. Our infinitely transcendent themes, relating to God, and human salvation, must not be thought to be effete. We are bound by the most momentous considerations to secure for them authority. Our language ought to be, "they must and they shall sway this generation." If they be grander than others, we must rise to the height of their grandeur by our own vivid emotions, by our more industrious painstaking in the exhibition of them, and our more earnest appeals unto God. Alas, alas, my brethren! I feel profoundly humbled myself while I say these things. Never were we so much summoned to say of preaching "this one thing I do," and never were we so diverted amidst other claims. Never did myriad voices so much demand of us that we should "give ourselves continually to prayer and to the ministry of the word"; and never, I am afraid, were we so weak in the ability of prolonged private supplication. Oh! if our hands are too full with other demands, let us take heed that we ourselves have not had the filling of them. Singular to say, notwithstanding all the perils of the age, our opportunities were never greater. There is everywhere a delightful readiness on the part of the people to listen to effective preaching. The men are but few who, while worthy of good audiences, find difficulty in getting them. Such cases there are, but they are growing fewer. Moreover, ecclesiastical prejudices in some parts of the country are not near so strong as they have been heretofore. Would, then, at this time that in every county we might meet, not merely to ask what is the work we have to do, but how can we work more effectually! Would that for a little time we thought less of our

mechanical arrangements, and more of the indispensable vitality!

The Rev. T. C. HINE, of Sydenham, adverted to his connection with the county of Somerset twenty-five years ago, and the special work he had given himself to—that of chapel-building. The mission of the ministers of Christ was, he said, to preach the truth as it was in Him, and beseech for compassion on immortal souls. But they had all their own particular ways of discharging the sacred duties imposed upon them. He had travelled specially to Bristol in order to hear two services preached on the previous Sabbath, and he could say that he had never before heard discourses so effective. The preacher had his own way of telling the truth; and he (Mr. Hine) wished all preachers would try and find out their own way and abide by it. After a few words from H. O. WILLS, Esq., of Bristol, the Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST NOEL referred to the great change which had taken place in the Waldensian churches during the last few years. The prayers of the good men who had braved persecution had been heard, and the Church began to live. He was happy to say when he last visited them he found the Gospel preached in almost all their churches. People should not let recollections of their ancestry blind their religious belief or interfere with their present labour. The meeting was then addressed by THOS. THOMPSON, Esq., of Poundsford, and the Rev. E. H. JONES, secretary of the association. The Rev. T. ADKINS, who was very cordially received, said, in the course of some remarks,

He had no fear for a close inspection of their faith; for the more their religion was inspected, the higher would it rise in triumph. (Applause.) The examination to which he had referred had led men to think more carefully, and they were not now so disposed to take things for granted. The more carefully the truths upon which their religion was based were examined, the more plainly it would be seen that the truths of Divinity were as rational as they were divine. (Hear, hear.) Inquirers into these profound subjects must, in the end, prove of great service in the advancement of true religion; and in carrying on these inquiries, only let people abide by the truth. Let them, if they inquired after religious matters, proceed in an humble spirit—not depend too much on their own understanding, or set too high a value upon their eloquence. Standing, then, upon the foundation of the past, let him say a few words to them which might aid them in the future. When his own head should lay low beneath the clods of the valley, the devoted young men whom he addressed would contemplate scenes such as had never before been enacted on earth, and scenes upon which Heaven itself would stoop to gaze. They would see the dagger planted in the heart of error, when the term pointed to in the Sacred Volume had run its course. A great responsibility rested with the young ministers, and they should be devoted to the service of their Master, ready for any labour or duty cast upon them.

The meeting was brought to a close with the benediction, and the ministers and delegates then assembled for the business of the association. In the evening, at half-past six, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Noel preached to a densely-crowded congregation. Many people had to leave, unable to gain admission. On the following morning (Wednesday) a devotional meeting was held. Notwithstanding the boisterous state of the weather the spacious Memorial Hall was full. In the evening a large congregation again assembled to hear the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel; and after the sermon a united communion service was held. The Rev. Thomas Adkins presided, and there was a very large number of communicants from the different evangelical churches of the town.

HACKNEY THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The annual devotional service at the commencement of the session was held at the seminary, Wells-street, Hackney, on Friday evening, September 9th. Among the friends present were the Revs. W. Bevan, T. Butteau, C. Dukes, M.A., A. Good, S. Wardlaw M'All, M.A., I. V. Mummery, F.R.A.S., J. Nunn, E. Price, R. Saunders, W. Tyler, J. S. Wardlaw, M.A, J. de Kewer Williams; the tutors, the Rev. S. M'All and Rev. S. Ransom; and the secretary, the Rev. J. E. Richards; Messrs. Aviolet, Carter, Gardner, Gladding, Halsey, Oughton, T. Scrutton, jun., W. M. Smith, W. W. Tyler, &c. After tea the company assembled in the theological lecture-room, and prayer was offered by the Rev. J. S. Wardlaw, M.A., and the Rev. J. Nunn. The Rev. W. Bevan delivered an impressive address on the importance of a devotional spirit in relation alike to college and ministerial life. Thanks were proposed to Mr. Bevan by the Rev. A. Good, and seconded by James Carter, Esq., and cordially adopted. After some remarks by the Rev. S. M'All, the Rev. Clement Dukes, M.A., closed the interesting service by prayer.

WHITFIELD CHAPEL, LONG ACRE. — A very interesting meeting was held at the above place, on Tuesday evening, September 13th, to welcome the pastor, the Rev. W. H. Charlesworth, and his bride, on returning from their wedding tour. About 210 of the friends sat down to tea in the schoolroom, after which they adjourned to the chapel, which had been very tastefully decorated for the occasion (by the ladies) with flowers, evergreens, and suitable mottoes. The senior deacon, Mr. Powell, who was called to the chair, gave the opening speech, which was listened to with much interest, and at the close of which, he presented to the pastor, in the name of the church and congregation, a very handsome service of plate which had been subscribed for as a tribute of the high esteem in which he is held by his flock. The chairman also presented, in the name of Mrs. Powell, a beautiful gold watch to Mrs. Charlesworth. Interesting speeches were afterwards delivered by the late pastor, the Rev. John Christian, and the deacons, one of whom, Mr. Wood, gave his usual tail-piece (composed for the occasion), calling down blessings upon both the pastor, his bride, and upon the various societies connected with the cause there. The younger members sang some appropriate pieces of music. The whole evening was one of real enjoyment, and must tend to unite pastor and people more closely in the bonds of harmony and love.

THE REV. SAMUEL SPINK has resigned the pastorate of the Congregational Church, Russell-street, Dover, through failure of health.

LIVERPOOL.—The Rev. Joseph Shillito, of Dewsbury, has accepted the cordial invitation of the church worshipping in Crescent and Norwood chapels, Liverpool, to be one of the pastors of the church, in conjunction with the Rev. John Kelly. Mr. Shillito purposes entering upon his labours on the second Sunday in November.

WEM, YSTALYFERA.—The beautiful chapel built here as a Bicentenary commemoration of the two thousand ejected ministers was publicly opened for Divine service on Sunday, September 4. Services were also held on Tuesday and Wednesday following. Sermons were delivered by the Revs. D. Rees, Llanelly; A. Thomas, Bangor; T. Davies, Llandilo; H. Oliver, B.A., Pontypridd; E. Evans, Morristown; and H. Daniel, Pontypool. When the chapel was commenced there were not more than half-a-dozen concerned in it, but now they have a church about sixty in number. The whole cost of the building is about 1,100*l.*, of which 225*l.* have been collected. It is a very convenient chapel, located in a populous and constantly-increasing neighbourhood.

ILFRACOMBE.—On Tuesday, 13th September, the Rev. J. Edelsten Taylor, late of Bristol College, was publicly recognised as pastor of the Baptist Church, High-street, Ilfracombe. The Rev. E. Webb, of Tiverton, read the Scriptures and prayed. The Rev. G. Waterman, M.A., of Ilfracombe, gave a short statement of Nonconformist views and asked the usual questions. The ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. F. W. Gotch, LL.D., resident tutor of Bristol College, who also delivered an impressive pastoral charge founded on 1 Cor. iv. 2. Luncheon and tea were provided in the Independent schoolroom—kindly lent for the occasion—which was tastefully decorated by the ladies of the Baptist congregation. In the evening an interesting meeting was held, P. Adams, Esq., of Plymouth, presiding. Able addresses to the church and congregation were given by Revs. E. Webb, of Tiverton; F. Aston Binns, of Warwick; also Revs. F. Clarke, (Wesleyan), W. Davey, of Combmartin, B. Price, (Free Church) and G. Waterman, M.A. (Independent). The pastor then closed with a short address and prayer.

NANTWICH.—On Monday evening, September 12, a number of the members and friends connected with the Congregational church in this town, invited their pastor, the Rev. Edward L. Adams, to a tea meeting. The room was tastefully decorated, and the meeting well attended. After tea, Mr. Thompson, in a kind and appropriate speech, presented him, on their behalf, with a very valuable gold watch, and the following address beautifully engrossed on parchment:—"To the Rev. Edward Llewellyn Adams. The members of the church and congregation of Monks-lane Chapel, Nantwich—whose names are appended—kindly request your acceptance of the accompanying watch as a token of their esteem and respect for your faithful and unwearied services during your eight years' ministry amongst them, praying that God will give you strength to go on and prosper, always abounding in the work of the Lord." Several other earnest addresses were given, and the chapel choir added to the enjoyment of the evening by singing a choice selection of music.

BLAENAVON.—The ordination services of the Rev. Daniel Evans, of Carmarthen College, were held at the English Independent Chapel in the above place on the 14th and 15th instant. On Wednesday evening, the 14th, the Rev. J. Davies, of Pontygof, introduced the service; and the Rev. W. Morgan, theological tutor of Carmarthen College, delivered a very impressive sermon. On Thursday morning the service was introduced by the Rev. H. Daniel, of Cefncrib, when the Rev. J. Davies, of Cardiff, gave a lucid and forcible delineation of the nature of church government. The usual questions were then put by the Rev. J. Jenkyns, of Pontypool, which were satisfactorily answered by the young minister; and the ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. T. Rees, of Chepstow. In the afternoon the service was introduced by the Rev. T. Argust, of Chapelhead, and the Rev. Professor Morgan delivered an affectionate and solemn charge to the young minister. In the evening the service was introduced by the Rev. J. Jenkyns, of Pontypool, and the Rev. R. Thomas, of Hanover, delivered a very instructive charge to the church. The attendance was very numerous, and the impression made was very favourable.

LEDBURY, HEREFORDSHIRE.—The anniversary services of the Independent chapel here were held on Sunday and Monday, September 4 and 5. On Sunday sermons were preached morning and evening by the Rev. J. C. Rook, of Thaxted, Essex. On Monday the services were resumed by a public tea-meeting at the Feathers Assembly Room, which was attended by 150 persons. The public meeting which followed was presided over by H. O. Wills, Esq., of Bristol, and was addressed by the Revs. T. Young, pastor; Richard Perkins, Malvern; J. C. Rook, V. P. Sells, Newnham; J. H. Hughes, and R. W. White, Esq., Blakeney, treasurer of the Gloucestershire and Bristol Congregational Union. The pastor gave an encouraging statement of the improved state of the church and congregation, and made an earnest appeal to the people to attempt to clear off the debt of 120*l.*, which for twelve years has pressed heavily on the energies of the congregation. He proposed that they should make a united effort to pay it off by the end of the year, and, by way of commencement, offered to make himself responsible for 20*l.* Messrs. Wills and White each promised 5*l.*, the anniversary realised 13*l.* more, and, at the close of the meeting, 90*l.* of the 120*l.* were promised. Thus the debt is in the way of being entirely removed by Christmas.

STAMBOURNE, ESSEX.—The ordination of the Rev. J. C. Houchin as pastor of the Congregational church in this village, took place on the 13th September. The church was originally organised by Henry Havers, who was ejected from the rectory in 1662; and took out a license for his own house to be a "Presbyterian meeting-place," and another for himself to be a "Presbyterian teacher." The license bears date May 2nd, 1672 The last minister was the Rev. Jas. Spurgeon (grandfather of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon), and his pastorate extended over fifty-two years. The day was therefore one of great interest, and a large company attended from the surrounding churches. Scripture was read and prayer offered by the Rev. H. D. Jameson, of Steeple Bumpstead; the Rev. T. B. Sainsbury, of Finchingfield, delivered an address on the love and care of Christ for His church. Mr. Jas. Spurgeon stated the reasons which had led to the invitation of the present minister. The usual questions were asked by the Rev. J. C. Rook, of Thaxted, and replied to interestingly and fully by the Rev. J. C. Houchin. The prayer was offered by the Rev. H. Gammidge, of Dunmow, and the Rev. T. W. Davids, of Colchester, gave the charge. A large company took tea in a barn, kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. Gatward, of Hill Farm. In the evening the service was opened by the Rev. J. Simpson, of Haverhill, and a discourse delivered to the people by the Rev. B. Johnson, of Halstead. There were also present J. Perry, Esq., of Chelmsford; Revs. H. J. Cadoux, S. Bridge, J. Norman, S. Ellis, G. Gill, and J. Howard.

ACCRINGTON. — PRESENTATION TO THE REV. CHARLES WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday evening, the presentation of three memorials, and several purses of gold (amounting in the aggregate to 150*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*), to the Rev. Charles Williams, took place in a small room of the Peel Institution. Having before noticed that Mr. Williams has accepted a place at Southampton, after being in this town fourteen years, it will simply be our (says the *Preston Guardian* in reporting this meeting) duty to present to our readers his farewell remarks. The estimation in which he was held may be gathered from the memorials and the remarks made by gentlemen present. The memorials are got up on vellum, engrossed by Mr. W. H. Bell, of Accrington, in a manner very creditable to him. That presented by the town and that by the congregation are companion pictures, on a white ground, with a neat and beautiful gilt frame, the work of Messrs. Lomax, Manchester. That presented by the Young Men's Society was a smaller picture, in gilt frame, and on a purple ground. J. E. Lightfoot, Esq., was voted to the chair; and in the name of several fellow-townsmen presented Mr. Williams with a purse containing nearly 40*l.*, and a memorial as follows:—

This memorial is expressive of the esteem and regard in which the Rev. Charles Williams is held by the various religious bodies and others in the town of Accrington. His public spirit, his labours to further the advancement of the working classes and the comfort of the poor, his efforts to promote a good feeling between employers and employed, together with the catholicity of his spirit and the urbanity of his manners, have alike endeared him to his fellow-townsmen of all classes, by whom the memorial, together with a purse of gold, is now presented. With the hope that his valuable life may be spared, his health preserved, and his usefulness extended in his new sphere of labour, the committee subscribe their names on behalf of the contributors:—Swain Rhodes, W. H. Dewhurst, George Bury, Henry Cunliffe, William Bury, John Bridge, Eli Higham, Henry Brown, Gervase Marshall, Lawrence Whittaker. —Accrington, 14th September, 1864."

The following memorial from the whole of Mr. Williams's church and congregation was presented by Mr. G. Marshall:—

Presented to the Rev. Charles Williams on the occasion of his leaving Accington and Lancashire. The church and congregation meeting in Blackburn-road Chapel, Accrington, having been favoured by the providence of God with the valuable services of the Rev. Charles Williams, as their pastor, for nearly fourteen years, while they deeply regret the loss now sustained, they hereby record their sense of the value of his labours both in the congregation and Sunday-school, and their high appreciation of his generous conduct, Christian character, and faithful ministry. They would also express their unabated confidence in, and their devoted attachment to, Mr. Williams, whose large-heartedness, charity, and liberality to all, as well as his sympathy for the poor, especially during the season of distress, have made his name dear in our homes and his memory precious in our hearts. We, also, whose names are attached, and many others in the county, anxious to express our sense of the public worth of Mr. Williams, whose extensive labours, indefatigable zeal, administrative talent, and manifold services to the denominations in the county are so well known, gladly unite with the Accrington friends in this memorial and gift. Fervently hoping that his future course may be one of unbroken success and long-continued happiness, this memorial and purse are now presented.—Signed, on behalf of the church and congregation, Gervase Marshall, secretary and treasurer to the church; on behalf of the county by Aaron Brown, Liverpool; James Burford, Manchester; Lawrence Whittaker, jun., Haslingden, treasurer for the county fund; Geo. Foster, Sabden; Henry Kelsall, Rochdale; G. T. Kemp, Rochdale.—September 14th, 1864.

On behalf of the church Mr. L. Whittaker then

presented Mr. Williams with purses containing about 120*l.*, and spoke of his departure as a great loss to the county, and especially the Baptist denomination, and of the universal regret at his removal. Mr. J. Barnes having presented the memorial of the Young Men's Society, Mr. Williams acknowledged, at some length, and in appropriate terms, the several memorials of their esteem and affection, expressed his pride in the confidence of so many members of various denominations, and adverted to their co-operation in relieving the poor during the late crisis. After a brief address from the Rev. Mr. Lewis and Mr. S. Rhodes, a vote of thanks to the chairman was adopted, and the meeting separated.

THE REV. JOHN GRAHAM AT SYDNEY.—The Rev. John Graham, late of Craven Chapel, London, arrived at Sydney, with his wife and son, in the ship William Duthie, all in excellent health, on the 27th of June. A special service was held on July 20th, for the purpose of publicly recognising the settlement of Mr. Graham as the new pastor of the Congregational church, Pitt-street. The service was conducted in that spacious edifice. Every seat was occupied, both in the galleries and on the ground floor; the aisles were crowded, and some were unable to obtain admittance. Many ministers were present, representing various denominations. After devotional engagements, Mr. Fairfax, on behalf of the church, read a statement respecting the pastorate of the church and its affairs since the Rev. W. Cuthbertson had left them. The Rev. John Graham then spoke at considerable length, concluding as follows:—

In the paper read by one of the deacons, thanks were expressed to God on the part of the church, that I and my family have been brought hither in safety and peace. I sincerely thank the God of providence and grace for the mercies that mitigated the pains of parting from my beloved friends in Craven Chapel, and for the favourable and quick voyage vouchsafed us. From the agent, officers, and crew of the good ship William Duthie I met all the courtesy and attention I could possibly desire. Were I about to return to England, which I hope not to do for many years, if the Lord will, I could not wish for greater courtesy or kindness, or for a more prosperous voyage than I enjoyed in coming here. Here I have already met much private kindness and public encouragement; I have much reason both to "thank God and take courage" in going forward with my work. Brethren, pray for me, that I may have grace to be faithful in all things. Amen.

The Rev. S. C. Kent offered up prayer. The Rev. W. B. Slatyer (minister of the Congregational church, Redfern) then addressed the meeting, and in the course of his remarks said that the position of a pastor of that church was of tremendous importance. There was no church of their own order in either that or the sister colonies equal to it in numbers, or as rich in resources; having within it individuals whose commercial and other relations extend far and wide, it possessed the nerves for transmitting its influence in every direction through this city and the colony at large. It had in it latent powers which in his humble opinion had as yet been only partially developed. God grant that by the application of a pious, well-sustained, and well-directed zeal, their brother might be honoured to fetch them out, to marshal them against the forces of the common foe, and so to occupy his talents in that sphere that they might all feel the breath of an invigorated life. The Rev. Dr. Steel (minister of the Free Church, Macquarie-street) then delivered an address of welcome to the Rev. J. Graham. He congratulated the congregation on being blessed by God in securing a man within that pulpit who would wield an agency for God, where he could occupy the grand position of a king among men, moulding the minds and influencing the destinies of a land that was growing up to its manhood, and needed wise and prudent counsellors. He felt sure that it would be the highest aim—as he trusted it would be the blessed happiness—of his honoured friend not to secure merely the admiration of his hearers, but their conversion to God. The Rev. James Voller, minister of the Baptist church in Bathurst-street, said the inauguration of that pastorate was a happy and auspicious event for the Christian Church at large, and for the ministers of other denominations, who rejoiced to think that such a minister as the Rev. Mr. Graham should have been added to their ranks. He could truly say that there was no minister in any of the denominations beyond the bounds of that body who could give a more cordial and Christian welcome to their reverend friend than he (Mr. Voller) did—anticipating for him, as he did, a long career of usefulness in the work that was before him. The advantage which that church must derive from Mr. Graham's ministrations would doubtless be great, but another advantage would arise out of the pastorate of their reverend friend,—and that was an extension of pulpit influence on the general public, a beneficial and enlightening influence, which was much desiderated in that colony, where spiritual destitution was most distressing. In London, the late scene of the ministerial labours of their rev. friend, the depravity and wickedness was great; and there, in that their adopted country, he feared it could not be denied that depravity and wickedness were equally prevalent. So much the more reason then was there for them to rejoice at an important addition to pulpit influence, to withstand what was contrary to the spirit of Christ. The Rev. Robert Hartley (minister of the Primitive Methodist church in Kent-street) having also expressed his congratulations, Mr. Graham concluded with prayer and the benediction.

It is rumoured that Dr. Manning is likely to be made a cardinal.

Correspondence.

THE CLERICAL SLANDERER OF DISSENTERS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—On reading in the papers the slander on Dissent, said to be uttered by the Suffolk clerical magistrate, Gooch, I wrote to the Lord Chancellor, asking whether such a report should not be matter of official inquiry; and whether, if found to be a fact, the man should not be withdrawn from the commission of the peace, as no Dissenter could hope for justice from one, who makes bastardy and Dissenting chapels synonymous. From the Secretary of Commissions I have received the sub joined reply. If every Dissenter would favour the Lord Chancellor with a line, perhaps his lordship would feel the necessity of making inquiry into this wrong done to so large a portion of the country.

I also wrote to the clerical calumniator, begging him, among other things, next time that he sat as chairman on the bench of justice, to inform the public whether he had ever heard of cases of bastardy in connection with organ-lofts and choirs in Parliamentary churches. His reply has not yet reached me.

I am, yours respectfully,
W. GRIFFITH.

Gerard-street, Derby,
Sept. 14, 1864.

(Copy.)

1, Upper Hyde-park-gardens, W., Sept. 9, 1864.

Sir,—I am directed by the Lord Chancellor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated Sept. 1, 1864, and complaining of the conduct of the Rev. C. J. Gooch—a justice of the peace for the county of Suffolk.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HALLYBURTON CAMPBELL,
Secretary of Commissions.

The Rev. W. Griffith.

HASTINGS NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—On the eve of the completion of our new church in St. Leonard's, which will equal every expectation as a building, which is already put in trust, and which a large congregation gathered in a year, and, quite able to meet all its own internal expenses, is waiting to occupy for Divine worship, we are met by some unexpected difficulties. After raising a considerable sum here and among friends, and obtaining on mortgage additional resources to be paid in a few years, we relied on the English Congregational Chapel-Building Society to render us effective aid. The utmost readiness to assist us was shown by the society, whose claims are so great, and resources unfortunately so small that could not make us a free grant. Soon after our commencement they offered a loan of 1,000*l.* without interest, to be repaid in five years. Though this increased our liabilities, we rejoiced in the offer of money to meet our pressing calls. It was also stated that the society could give no pledge as to the time when the money would be payable. We hoped to receive some of it before our contractor and architect drew near to the close of their work, and to meet their heaviest demands. In little more than a month this period will arrive, and we learn that the society will be unable, though with every disposition in our favour, to advance the money for some time to come.

Our payments must be made. We need this thousand pounds, and must obtain another in order properly to fit and furnish our new church.

We should be glad to have no need to press on the funds of the Chapel-building Society at all, and if friends who have not contributed would, in answer to this earnest appeal, at once remit their help, and if those who have, would, under the circumstances, see if they cannot spare us something more, the remaining debt would soon be liquidated, and a new and handsome church occupied by a fresh and self-supporting church and congregation, in a most important watering place, be secured to the Congregational denomination and the Church of Christ.

I am, Sir, yours sincerely,
ANDREW REED.

THE WEEKLY OFFERING.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—If you will kindly let the following letter appear, you may both instruct and stimulate. A former brief report of this church, sent by the Rev. A. Buzacott, sen., was given in an earlier number of my quarterly "Weekly Offering Record."

"Sydney, New South Wales, June 17, 1864.—The Rev. John Ross,—Dear Sir,—It will give you pleasure to know that your efforts for the establishment of a system of finance for our churches are not without supporters in this distant part of the globe. You have already made favourable mention of the Woollahia church, of which I now furnish you with a few particulars. We commenced the weekly offering in April, 1861, in a congregation of not more than 150, and our first receipts were 3*l.* 15s. 6d., which increased in June to 5*l.* 14s. 7d, in September to 7*l.* 18s. 9d., January, 1862, to 9*l.* 5s. 0d. June, 13*l.* 4s. 6d. Our chapel has increased in size, and the congregation also, and we have gone on pretty steadily up to this present month, when we have received 17*l.* 14s. 8d. on the Sunday.

"We, however, experience some little difficulty when we are appealed to for a collection on behalf of any particular society, &c., and we have found no better way at present than appropriating the loose cash in the boxes to the purpose; but it does not work well. We were driven to this from the fact of our having announced at the beginning of the system that we would not have any collections apart from the offering. Had we more than sufficient to cover our expenses, it would be an easy matter to appropriate a portion of the surplus to the several societies and charities which demand our aid; but at present we are not in that enviable position.

"I should be glad if you could suggest any way of meeting the difficulty, without resorting to the abominable plan of holding plates at the doors, or handing them from pew to pew, which is still more objectionable.

"Our congregation numbers about 200 or 230, out of which we have 97 contributors. I am in hopes of increasing this number by inducing the heads of families to allow their children to use the envelopes, as well as having both parents to give separately. My aim in this is to encourage the habit of giving, and that from system and with regularity. I have had occasion to remind some of their shortcomings, and have offended one or two thereby. I used the printed form for the purpose. . . . . Hoping the system may become universal, and that the churches may find it the best way of providing for the expenses of conducting the Lord's household,

"Yours faithfully,
"SAMUEL THOMPSON."

If the number of givers above was 97 during the 3¼ years, their average gift weekly at first was 9½d. each, and 3s. 7d. each at the last—nearly five-fold increase. The ever-widening observation of years satisfies me, that the only true and effectual cure of the difficulty stated, and of all other difficulties, because the Scriptural cure, is to "store God's portion." I despair of cure without it.

Yours truly,
Hackney. JOHN ROSS.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS IN TURKEY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I should feel much obliged to you, if you would kindly insert the enclosed letter in the next number of the *Nonconformist*.

It shows how unscrupulously the principles of religious liberty as established by law in Turkey are violated by the Ottoman Government, and how little support the cause of missions receives from the natural protector of Protestantism in that country.

In the hope that you will be able to accede to my request,

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,
HERMANN SCHMETTAU,
Foreign Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance.

Evangelical Alliance, 7, Adam-street,
Strand, Sept. 19, 1864.

"Constantinople, Sept. 7, 1864.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I wish to present you a few facts, and to indicate one or two inferences from them, which I trust you will think of sufficient importance to give to the English public as fully and as early as practicable.

"First, you have probably noticed articles in the *Morning Post* bearing a striking resemblance, in their spirit, in their general scope, and often in general expression, to the letter of Sir Henry Bulwer, dated August 1st, which has been forwarded to you, but containing more unblushing slanders upon the missionaries. These articles have been translated and published, together with similar articles, both editorial and translated from other papers, in the *Journal de Constantinople*, the official organ in French of the Turkish Government, and printed in Pera.

"Any one who reflects a moment will not fail to discover in this fact a purpose—I need not say where or by whom cherished—to injure, by persistent detraction and abuse, the missionaries and their work here, and their cause both among Christians here and at home.

"Second, it is desirable to state some facts quite specifically, concerning the Christian Turks who have been arrested and imprisoned.

"Nine so-called Protestant Turks were at first apprehended. Of these, Ahmed of Cæsarea has been longest known as a Christian and firmest in his faith. He was baptized, together with his wife and their three children, in April, 1861, by the Rev. Dr. Schauffler, then in connection with the American Mission. Abdi Effendi, formerly an Imam, an old man—also baptized by Dr. Schauffler early in 1861—is another of those imprisoned. Ismael Effendi, a third, is comparatively a young man, is known to all the missionaries, English and American. He was baptized some five months ago by the Rev. E. Williams. One of the others was more recently baptized at the Chapel of the S. P. G. This man has less that is marked in character than those already mentioned, and his Christian faith has been less tested. Of the remaining five, none were really known to any missionary; they had, perhaps, been seen at Divine service on a few occasion.

"Three of these men were released about five weeks ago, on confession of their faith in Mohammed and the Koran, which they had never really renounced; and three others, including the fourth one mentioned above, now, as I learn, confess their faith in Islamism, regularly perform their devotions according to custom, and are to be speedily released. Thus have the disciplinary and intimidating measures of the Government, aided by that 'hope deferred that maketh the heart sick'—hope of assistance from the acknowledged protector of Protestantism in Turkey, the British Ambassador—quenched the as yet feeble light which Christianity had caused to shine in the minds of these men, and prematurely laid a heavy, crushing hand upon their new-forming, unfortified faith.

"Abdi and Ismael, who have adhered to their Christian confession, but have been willing to make promises as to their future conduct, which they hoped would be effective to secure their release, when the reliance they had always been encouraged to place in Protestant Ambassadors proved unavailing, were one week ago sent to Smyrna. One of the missionaries bade them farewell on board the steamer, and they appeared cheerful, and declared that they would ever adhere to their faith in Christ. Now, although we had been distinctly assured by Sir Henry that in case any should be sent away from Constantinople, it would not be as exiles, and would be to a place where there is an English Consul, we learn, on the best authority, that they are to be sent, one to Aidin, and the other to Magnesia, both centres of Turkish fanaticism! Does this action need to be interpreted?

"These men were told that they might return after four or six months. Undoubtedly the Turkish Government and Sir Henry Bulwer both wish and expect them to return as faithful Mohammedans. If now Ahmed Agha is sent into exile, as he himself expects to be, the last shadow of pretence even that this is anything but religious persecution will be taken away. For Ahmed has been for years a Christian from conviction. His wife is a Christian, his children attend a Christian school. He resides in a Christian quarter. He has boldly asserted his faith when falsely accused before the highest tribunal in the land; and with the exception of the temporary trouble to which he was subjected at that time at the hands of certain relatives, who tried to decoy his family back to Islamism, he has lived without molestation, and on terms the most friendly with his neighbours.

"He has been employed by the American Mission, since May, 1862, as an assistant of the missionary, and his business has been to converse privately with Turks who are disposed to converse, at his own house, or at

their houses, at places of business or of resort, directing their attention to the Gospel, and bringing them, when themselves inclined, to the house of the missionary, or to Divine service. He has never preached or lectured anywhere, much less in streets and public places. He has always desired to be registered as a Christian subject of the Porte, but the Protestant civil community have feared to receive him.

"The inference from these facts is so patent, that it hardly needs to be even indicated—indeed, it has been indicated already. If there was, in the beginning, any show of justice in the position taken by the Turkish Government, and by Sir Henry Bulwer, on the ground of the circulation of controversial works, and certain occasional indiscretions in conversation, on the part of one or two who have been—are not now—assistants of the missionaries, all show of justice even is removed by the course pursued towards these innocent men, who had, with various degrees of tenacity, espoused our faith.

"We make these statements with real pain, with the sincerest sorrow. I would far more willingly report facts to the praise of the Turkish Government and the representative of England, as we have often had occasion to do, and have done with pleasure and with gratitude in times past; but the facts are as stated, and the English Christian public has a right to know them.

"God's care over His own work and people can never fail. On this our faith rests; and resting here, we invite all our brethren to join us in earnest prayer for His gracious blessing—that it may please Him to appear for His own cause in such manner, and in the use of such human instrumentality, as shall effect its deliverance and enlargement.

"I remain, very respectfully and truly,
"Your obedient servant,
"GEORGE F. HERRICK,
"Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance."

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

THE CAPTURE OF ATLANTA.

New York dates are to September 7.

Despatches from General Sherman, twenty-six miles south of Atlanta, report that on the 30th ult. he, with the main portion of his army, left the vicinity of Atlanta, made a detour to the south-west, crossed the West Point Railway, and, after repulsing an attack upon his right by the Confederates, who were in force at Jonesborough, occupied the Macon Railway, and, interposed his army between that place and Atlanta. On the 1st inst. he attacked Jonesborough and carried the Confederates' works, capturing 1,000 prisoners and 10 cannon. He admits his loss in the action at 1,200, and estimates that of the enemy at 2,000, including prisoners. The Confederates retired to Lovejoy Station. Sherman followed, but did not renew the attack. In consequence of these operations, General Hood blew up his works at Atlanta, removed or destroyed all material excepting fourteen cannon, and during the night retired from the city, but in what direction does not appear. On the following morning General Slocum, who, with the 20th Corps, had been left to hold Sherman's communications, occupied Atlanta.

The telegraphic communication had since been interrupted, but Sherman in his despatch states that his overworked army greatly needed rest. It is stated that deserters were constantly coming into the Federal lines.

The *Louisville Journal* in its correspondence reviews the topography of the neighbourhood of Atlanta thus:—

South-west of Atlanta are high table lands, partly wooded, which may be the scene of operations when the city is abandoned, while nine miles directly south may be found cedar bluffs, which may prove to be the theatre of desperate battles, should we fail to get Hood in our hands before he reaches these strongholds of nature. Rumours reach us that already are works in these places being prepared for the reception of the rebel forces, should they be obliged to give up the place they now occupy.

The *Richmond Sentinel* observes:—

From East Point—about three miles beyond which the Yankees now are—to West Point is eighty-one miles. From West Point to Opeluka, where the Muscogee Railroad strikes the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, the latter being continuous with the Atlanta and West Point Railway, the distance, we should judge, is about fifteen miles. At any rate, it is hard upon 100 miles from the junction of the Muscogee to Fairburn or East Point. Sherman's army must be very long indeed if they can reach thus far, and unless they can he cannot prevent the trains which have hitherto run from Montgomery to Atlanta communicating through the Muscogee Railroad with the Macon Railroad, and thus with Atlanta. The way is roundabout, but it is perfectly practicable.

Mr. Lincoln, under date of the 3rd, tenders the thanks of the nation to Admiral Farragut, Generals Canby, Granger, and Sherman, and the forces under their command, for their achievements at Mobile and Atlanta, and orders salutes to be fired from every arsenal and navy yard in Federal possession in celebration of their victories. He also recommends that a general thanksgiving be offered in all the churches on the following Sunday. The draught which was ordered for the 5th has been postponed, and further time given for the filling of quotas by volunteering. The credits allowed for naval and other recruits not previously accredited has reduced the quota of New York city to 1,114 men, whom it is believed can be speedily supplied without recourse to a draught.

The *Daily News* correspondent thus refers to the political effects of the fall of Atlanta:—

Sherman's victory has inclined a great many people who were previously tired of Lincoln to think that "he is not so bad after all"; that "he is slow but sure"; and that there is a fair prospect of peace if he is allowed to finish his work. This is foolish no doubt. It is not the way statesmen either talk or think; but it is the way the public, or at least a very large portion of the public, talks or thinks in every free country. In time of war, if the armies are not successful, the ministry at home have to bear all the blame; and if successful, they get a large share of the glory, although their acts may have just as little to do with one result as the other. The fall of Atlanta has been rendered all the more gratifying and inspiriting by the fact that it has come close on the heels of Grant's success on the Weldon road and Farragut's brilliant triumph at Mobile. But its effect on the public mind, in invigorating the friends of the administration, is due, perhaps, in a still greater degree to the sort of refutation of the predictions and statements of the Chicago platform which it Contains. The platform excited, from the moment of its appearance, disgust and indignation. The *World*, I told you, did not venture to speak of it for a day or two, and then very feebly apologised for it. But its effect on the public mind as manifested after I wrote was very marked. I heard declarations from Democrats on every side that they would never support M'Clellan if he was to carry out a programme of this sort; that immediate peace, unconditional peace or negotiations for peace not based on the submission of the South to the authority of the Union, were ideas not to be entertained; that M'Clellan was popular, and, if elected, would be elected solely because it was believed by his supporters that he would use the army and navy better than his predecessor; but that if it was to be understood that his mission was to be that of opening negotiations based on a *quasi*-recognition of Confederate independence, and accompanied by an armistice which would give the confederacy time to recruit and reorganise its armies, they would none of him. In fact, this feeling is now so deep and wide-spread, that I think there is hardly a doubt that the prediction on which I ventured in my last letter will prove true—that M'Clellan will, in his letter accepting the nomination, which will appear in a few days—shelve the Chicago platform, and promulgate opinions and plans of his own of a decidedly warlike character, and that these, and not the official Democratic creed, are what his supporters will keep before the country during the canvass. In fact, there is a whisper going round amongst his friends that this, or something like it, is already decided on. It will, of course, cause him the loss of the peace party proper—the Vallandighams, Woods, *et hoc genus omne*; but on the other hand adhesion to the platform would ensure his defeat. The Republicans are still in doubt, and have made a feeble effort to induce Mr. Lincoln to withdraw, but he has announced positively that he will not do so under any circumstances.

The Confederate cavalry operating on Sherman's communications do not seem to have been very successful. It is true that Wheeler had burnt the railway bridge over the Tennessee river at London, and captured 900 prisoners at Marysville and Newmarket, but he and Roddy had been obliged to retire from the Nashville and Chattanooga railway, to Florence, Mississippi. The injured railroad was being rapidly repaired. Despatches from Knoxville announce that Gillam had attacked the guerilla force under Confederate General Morgan at Crenville, Tennessee, completely routing them, killing Morgan, taking 75 prisoners, one piece of artillery, and one caisson. Morgan's staff were among the prisoners. The Richmond papers fully confirm Morgan's death.

Secretary Stanton announces that Early was retreating up Shenandoah Valley, followed by Sheridan. Severe skirmishing had occurred near Bunker's-hill, Occoquan, and Berryville, but no general engagement has yet been reported.

General Grant retained his position in front of Petersburg, and was understood to be continuing his cavalry demonstrations on his extreme left. In honour of the capture of Atlanta, Grant ordered a salute to be fired with shotted guns from every battery bearing on the enemy.

Farragut and Granger were actively preparing for the attack on Mobile. Previous to the surrender of Fort Morgan by the Confederates all the guns were spiked and ammunition destroyed.

It was reported that General Fremont had withdrawn his name as Presidential candidate.

General Sully's command defeated the Indians in a battle on Knife River, Kansas, on the 25th ult., killing and wounding 150 of their number. General Sully's loss was five killed and 30 wounded.

It was reported that Mosby had hung thirty Federals in Clark county for burning the houses of non-combatants.

The Vermont State election resulted in a Union victory by twenty thousand of a majority gained over last year.

MR. SEWARD ON SLAVERY.

Secretary Seward had (according to the telegram of the *Times'* correspondent) made a speech at Auburn, New York, in which he declared that the salvation of the Union depends upon the election of Mr. Lincoln—that slavery is no longer an issue of the war, and will not be interfered with after peace is restored, and that the Democratic party is aiding and abetting the rebellion. He also stated that no draught will be necessary, as the armies are being recruited as rapidly as required by volunteers. To show how essentially Mr. Seward's speech differs from the perverted statement of the *Times'* correspondent, we subjoin an extract from the *New York Times*:—

The chief complaint against the President is that he will not accept peace on the basis of the integrity of the Union, without having also the abandonment of slavery. When and where have the insurgents offered him peace on the basis of the integrity of the Union? Nobody has offered it. The rebels never will offer it. They are determined, and pledged to rule this Republic or ruin it. I told you here a year ago that, practically, slavery was no longer in question, that it was perishing, under the operation of the war. That assertion has been confirmed. The Union men in all the Slave States that we have delivered are even more anxious than we are to abolish slavery. Witness Western Virginia, Maryland, Missouri, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Arkansas. Jefferson Davis tells you in effect the same thing. He says that it is not slavery, but independence and sovereignty, for which he is contending. There is good reason for this. A hundred dollars in gold is only a year's purchase of the labour of the working man in every part of the United States. At less than half that price you could buy all the slaves in the country. Nevertheless, our opponents want a distinct exposition of the President's view on the ultimate solution of the slavery question. Why do they want it? For the same reason that the Pharisees and Sadducees wanted an authoritative resolution of the questions of casuistry which arose in their day. One of those sects believed in a kingdom to come, and the other denied the resurrection of the dead. Nevertheless, they walked together in loving accord in search of instruction concerning the spirit world. "Master," said they, "there was a man of our nation who married a wife and died, leaving six brothers. Those brothers successively married the widowed women, and afterwards died. And last of all the woman died also. In the resurrection which of the seven shall have this woman to wife?" Now what was it to them whether one or all should have the woman to wife in heaven. It could be nothing to the Sadducees in any case. What was it to any human being on this side of the grave? What was it to any human being in heaven except the woman and her seven husbands?—absolutely nothing. Yet they would have an answer. And they received one. The answer was that while in this mortal state, men and women shall never cease to marry and to die, there will be in the resurrection neither death, nor marriage, nor giving in marriage. Although altogether unauthorised to speak for the President upon hypothetical questions, I think I can give an answer upon the subject of slavery at the present day—an answer which will be explicit, and I hope not altogether unsatisfactory. While the rebels continue to wage war against the Government of the United States, the military measures affecting slavery, which have been adopted from necessity, to bring the war to a speedy and successful end, will be continued, except so far as practical experience shall show that they can be modified advantageously, with a view to the same end. When the insurgents shall have disbanded their armies, and laid down their arms, the war will instantly cease, and all the war measures then existing, including those which affect slavery, will cease also, and all the moral, economical, and political questions, as well questions affecting slavery as others which shall then be existing between individuals and States and the Federal Government, whether they arose before the civil war began, or whether they grew out of it, will, by force of the constitution, pass over to the arbitrament of courts of law, and to the councils of legislation.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

A deputation from Northern Schleswig has had an interview with King Christian at Copenhagen, and delivered an address praying his Majesty would endeavour to prevent the separation of that part of the Duchy from Denmark. The King declared that he anxiously wished to retain the population of North Schleswig among his subjects, and would use his best efforts to that end; but he admitted that he could only give the faintest hope of success. He could only urge the people of North Schleswig not to abandon all hopes of a better time arriving for the country.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Austro Prussian forces in Schleswig has issued a proclamation prohibiting the circulation of petitions and the collecting of signatures, under penalty of the rigorous infliction of martial law. This step is taken to prevent the getting up of any more addresses from the Northern Schleswigers praying that they may not be separated from Denmark.

It is stated that on leaving Schwalbach the Empress of the French will visit the Queen of Prussia at Baden, to which place the Emperor and Empress of Russia will also come from Frederickshafen. The King of Prussia, it is asserted, would also go to Baden after the manœuvres of the Prussian army had taken place. The Emperor Napoleon, it is added, would join the Empress, and this might probably give rise to an interview between the French, Russian, and Prussian sovereigns. The Paris papers regard these rumours as unfounded.

The *Times* German correspondent speaks of the immense strides made by Prussia in the good opinion of the people, in at least the northern part of the Confederation:—

I happened to be in Germany towards the close of 1849, and nothing was more common than to meet sober and sensible men, who, whenever they dared, laughed at the madness that had seized their countrymen about Schleswig-Holstein, who ridiculed the ambition that cried for a German fleet and a national naval armament, &c. There is not one of those same men whom I meet now who is not delighted with the attainment of what seemed then chimerical hopes. There is hardly a German of them all who is not an accomplice in the work of spoliation of which the two great Powers have made themselves guilty; not one who is not ready to goad them on, hound them on, till Denmark is made to give up the very last drop of her life's blood. It is to little purpose that one could reason with them, and the voice of expostulation, of warning, of remonstrance, of the European press only adds to their madness and hardens them in their unrighteousness.

RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg speaks of very extensive reforms and reductions now being carried out in the army, and calculated greatly to improve the financial situation of Russia. It has been found by experiment that under the new system of administration a very short time suffices to assemble an army sufficient for any possible contingency. "You will remember that one reason which used to be given for keeping up a large standing army in Russia was the time required, owing to the vast extent of the country, to bring up the men of the reserve. The progress of

railways must have diminished this difficulty, which we may presume to have been quite got over if it be true, as the letter asserts, that a reduction of 220,000 men is talked of. The subjugation of Circassia must also have facilitated such diminution. Men who have been long enough in regiments to complete their military education will be sent home, it is said, on long leave. Another letter mentions that three Russian officers have been degraded for having fought a duel, and that one of them, the challenger, has also been deprived of his titles of nobility.

SPAIN.

Last week the Queen accepted the resignation of the Ministry, and deputed Senor Mon to reconstitute the Cabinet. He seems to have failed. Marshal Narvaez, who is over seventy years of age, has taken office as the chief of the new Spanish Ministry. It is said he will have the support of the O'Donnell party.

CANADA.

It is reported that the Canadian Conference has decided that the union of the British North American Provinces would be satisfactory, provided that the terms of alliance could be arranged.

INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The overland mail brings advices from Calcutta to the 8th August; Hong Kong, July 29th; Melbourne, July 25th; Sydney, July 21st.

The news from China is superseded by the later telegrams by way of Russia, to the effect that Nankin had capitulated to the Imperialists.

The following extract from a Hong Kong letter indicates the probability of another conflict in Japan:—

All the available English, French, and Dutch vessels of war are assembled in the harbour of Yokohama, and the whole of her Majesty's 20th Regiment is quartered on shore. Sir Rutherford Alcock is reported to have sent an ultimatum to the Yeddo Government, requiring the immediate demolition of the batteries at Simonasaki which have been erected by the Prince of Nagato, and the opening of the Inland Sea for purposes of commercial intercourse. The Government have twenty days to deliberate on the proposal, and it has been intimated to them that active operations will be at once undertaken unless they comply with our demands. In the event of hostile measures being found necessary, it is understood that the French ship Semiramis, the only one which our allies have in these waters, will remain, accompanied by two or three English vessels, to protect Yokohama, and that the remainder of the English fleet, consisting of about fourteen ships, will proceed, together with the four Dutch vessels now lying at Yokohama, to demolish the batteries. It is generally believed that considerable additions have been made to the batteries engaged by the Wyoming and Medusa, and that hot work may be expected.

Accounts from New Zealand are to the middle of July. The Maories had constructed a new pa four miles from the site of the engagement where so many of our soldiers fell. Colonel Greer, with an Armstrong gun and 600 men, attacked the enemy, and drove them from their rifle-pits. 68 Maories were killed in the rifle-pits, and altogether 107 bodies were collected. 27 wounded men were also brought in, and 10 other prisoners. Among the killed were Rawiri, the leader of the Maories at the Gate Pa, and Henare Taratoa, the writer of Rawiri's challenge to the troops, a man much respected for his ability and education. Many more Maories must have been killed in the ravines, where it was not possible for the troops to find them. The English loss was comparatively trifling. Nine men were killed and 39 wounded. Among the wounded are Captain F. A. Smith and Captain H. Bernards, of the 43rd, and Captain R. W. T. Trent, Captain T. Casement, Lieutenant H. I. R. V. Stuart, and Ensign W. H. F. Palmer. The latest advices report that the Maories were erecting another pa in a strong position farther back. It was said that Colonel Greer would attempt also to storm this work.

From Sydney there is no political news. Parliament was in recess, and would not meet till September. The country was still suffering from floods caused by excessive rain.

There had been a Ministerial crisis at Adelaide. In reply to a resolution of the Legislative Council, requesting the Governor not to sign money-warrants without the consent of both Houses, his Excellency declined to give any pledge which might fetter his discretion. A want-of-confidence motion, introduced by Mr. Stow, resulted in a defeat of the Ministry by a majority of 5. A Coalition Administration was subsequently formed. The missionary to the aborigines at Point M'Clay (Mr. Taplin) has translated a portion of the Holy Scriptures into the language of the native tribes.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Queensland Assembly have passed an act legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

The Emperor of Austria is, it is said, about to visit Hungary.

A Milan telegram states that Garibaldi's health is perfectly re-established.

Judge Winter, of Georgia, has settled an annuity of ten pounds a year upon the widow of Mr. Washington Wilks.

The Crown Princess of Prussia gave birth to a son at noon on Wednesday at Berlin. The Princess and the infant are reported as doing well.

London is now connected with Sidon and with Jerusalem by telegraph. In another year a telegram despatched from Jerusalem at noon may reach New York *before noon* of the same day.

INTOLERANCE CHECKED.—A few days back a baptized Jew was brought before one of the tribunals of Vienna for judgment for having relapsed and returned to the creed of his forefathers. The tribunal decided that a conversion from one creed to another was not, as apostasy merely, punishable by law.

THE POPE AND THE JEWISH BOY.—A despatch from Rome states that the Coën family has emigrated from that city in order to escape the persecution of the Government. Notwithstanding the steps taken by the French Ambassador, young Coën had not been restored to his parents.

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.—It is reported that the Emperor is about to proceed to the chateau of Arenenberg, in Switzerland, in which he passed the greater portion of his youth. The chateau belongs to him. *On dit* the Empress will join him there, after drinking the waters at Schwalbach.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH.—The *New York Times* of September 5 announces the arrival in America of Mr. Goldwin Smith, observing that "it would be a satisfaction, we feel assured, to very many of our loyal citizens, to tender him a cordial greeting, and bid him a pleasant sojourn."

THE MISHAP TO THE PERSIAN GULF SUBMARINE CABLE, between Cape Monze and Guadur, has been followed by the parting of the wire between the latter place and Mussendom; and the land line is reported not to be in good order. The Amberwitch was on the spot, but in consequence of the roughness of the weather she had been unable to execute the repairs.

THE LADY EXPLORERS.—Sad accounts have come from the two Dutch ladies who are endeavouring to ascend the White Nile. The merchants and local authorities are orthodox protectionists, and any attempt to penetrate the country is looked upon by them with great jealousy, because they suppose that foreign competition would endanger their profits. After suffering much robbery and extortion, their servants beaten or killed and their goods plundered, the ladies have been obliged to return to Khartoum; but their case has been submitted to the Egyptian Government, and it is hoped that redress will be obtained.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION has assumed a very novel but bold phase lately. In a long and telling letter in the *Argus* on Wednesday last, Mr. Edward Wilson has intimated his intention of taking the matter into his own hands. As there is no immediate prospect of anything definite being accomplished by the Government, he purposes, out of his own pocket, sending to Great Britain some of the worst of the expiree convicts. He has since received assurances of support from several influential colonists. This is certainly a bold stroke, but it speaks very unmistakably for the feelings of the colonists in stronger terms than all the well-framed memorials that the Government or any other body can do.—*Letter from Melbourne.*

OUTRAGES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—Information has been received from New South Wales of the depredations of the bushranger Morgan. Sticking-up, and murders of the foulest and most atrocious description, are being perpetrated by him in broad daylight. One report, which seems almost incredible, is to the effect that eleven men allowed themselves to be huddled together in one room, made to drink gin all round, and then be shot at promiscuously without one attempt being made to capture the murderer. After sending one of the party away for a doctor to attend a young man whose leg he had just broken by firing at him, he rode after the messenger and shot him through the body. He then had him removed to a house, laid carefully in bed, and then waited on him until he died. On another occasion he met a couple of policemen in the bush, when he fired at one of them, killing him on the spot, while the other rode off as fast as his horse would carry him. Several parties of volunteers have gone out in search of him, among others some policemen from Victoria. The New South Wales Government have offered a reward of 1,000*l.* for his capture, dead or alive. Gardiner, the predecessor on the roads of Morgan, has again been tried: this time on three separate charges, found guilty, and sentenced to cumulative imprisonment for thirty-two years.—Letter in the *Star.*

THE OATH OF LOYALTY IN KENTUCKY. — No one in Kentucky is (says the *Times* correspondent) allowed to sell (!!) any merchandise whatever by wholesale or retail, or "ship" (*i.e.*, forward by railway or otherwise) any commodity in or out of the State, unless he answers the two following inquiries to the satisfaction of a military tyrant, and subscribe the following oath:—

Head-quarters Pro.-Marshal, 7th District of Kentucky,
Lexington, Kentucky, 1864.

This is to certify, That of county, State of , has permission to ship out of and into the State of Kentucky.

Capt. and Pro.-Marshal,
7th District of Kentucky.

Do you ardently desire the success of the Federal over the Confederate arms?

Answer .

Will you faithfully sustain all the measures of the United States Government to suppress the rebellion (including the enlistment of slaves in the U.S. army)?

Answer .

I, , do solemnly swear that I have not, by word or action, given the slightest aid or comfort to the present rebellion, and that by conversation and action I will do all I can to discourage, discountenance, and overthrow the rebellion, and will use all my influence to restore the Government of the United States over the States now in rebellion.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day of , 1864.

PROGRESS IN NAPLES.—Writing on the fourth anniversary of the entrance of Garibaldi into Naples, the *Times* correspondent says:—

Looking back from this, the anniversary of a remarkable epoch, he must be wilfully blind who does not see that this province has made a surprising progress in the last four years. Commerce and industry have received a great development, and while the former has been nearly doubled, wages have risen in the same proportion. The country is covered with a network of schools, and the influence of the priesthood has, as a matter of course, diminished, for nowhere has it been proved so strongly as in Naples that their co-existence is impossible. It is unnecessary in this short notice to enter into statistics, but even in the most retired and remote district the schoolmaster is laying the only firm foundation for the native liberties. Then, too, in independence of thought and action, and in mutual confidence, the people of this province have made immense strides. Liberty of association has brought with it the disposition to associate, and in a country where the inhabitants were four years ago only so many units, we have associations for almost every conceivable object. Brigandage, as a political movement, has ceased to exist. In the new state of things, brigandage is now reduced to the efforts of a few highway robbers, which time, with its various improvements, alone can put down. Almost the last of the brigand chiefs of any importance, Crocco, together with his staff, has lately crossed the Papal frontier, and sought protection, where alone it can be found, in the bosom of the Church.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONFLICT IN BADEN.—The *Augsburg Gazette* contains the following from Baden, on the conflict which has arisen between the Government and clergy:—

A stranger would give a very mistaken interpretation of the conflict which has arisen between the Government and the Archbishop of Friburg, if he attributed it entirely to the recent law on popular education and the provisions of that law as to the superintendence of schools. The priests are in fact the principal members of the local school councils, and whenever they wish it they preside over these schools. The law, therefore, does not in the slightest degree prohibit the clergy from exercising all the influence they possess for the benefit of the schools of the commune, as long as that influence does not overstep the limits of the law, and as long as the clergy do not consider the schools as their exclusive concern, making use of them for purposes alien to the object for which they were established. Herein lies the real source of the conflict. The clerical faction and its leaders expected by aid of this educational reform, which has conceded to the Church much more than was allowed it under the preceding law, to be able to rule the schools. Hence the motive of their opposition to the recent law. Thus a Catholic chapter decided some days ago that its members would form no port of the school councils, if the clergy were not allowed to be permanently represented in the higher sphere of the department. The great majority of the people of Baden are, on this question, on the side of the Chambers, and against the clergy. The recalcitrant party of the clergy are isolated, and their efforts will be without result.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.—The Empress of the French is winning golden opinions at Schwalbach, in the Duchy of Nassau, where she has taken up her residence in a new villa belonging to M. Arnold Herber. This villa had been selected as the residence of the Empress of Russia when her Majesty was at Schwalbach, in July last, but she did not occupy it, as it was discovered that the owner entertained liberal opinions: so at least say the newspapers. The Empress Eugénie has put aside all Imperial airs, if she ever shows them, and lives and acts in such simple manner that Schwalbach is fain to contrast her favourably with the Legitimist Empress, Marie Alexandrowna. She refused the state carriage and escort sent by the Duke of Nassau to meet her at the railway-station, and drove to her residence in a hackney-coach. This seems to have paved the way for a popularity greater than has been enjoyed by any other guest of rank at Schwalbach this season. The people are much pleased by her ordering away all the gendarmes who had been placed, in gala uniforms, in the promenades, and near her residence. A Frankfort letter says:—

At nine o'clock the Empress returns for breakfast, takes her bath at twelve, her dinner at two o'clock, then makes an excursion to Schlangenbad, Hohenstein, or some beautiful spot in the vicinity, and in the evening she returns to the springs; at eight o'clock she takes her tea, and at ten everything is quiet in her house, night has set in—she lives, therefore, in the German fashion. Though attired with great taste, she always appears in plain dress, without any jewellery, embroidery or flying ribbons.

Her Majesty drinks the waters and enjoys the promenades just like any other visitor. "She appears," says another writer, "sometimes to walk as if she were rather weak, and uses a small walking stick, but otherwise she looks well, and has become rather inclined to *embonpoint*. Her dress is said by those who understand such things to be simple but elegant, and the lower portion is of very moderate dimensions—a fact which augurs well for the comfort of the human race during next year." It is not, however, to her Majesty's simplicity or graciousness that her popularity is wholly to be attributed—the "forbearance" shown by France during the Danish quarrel is its more substantial basis.

The number of patients relieved at the Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, 67, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, was 113 during the week.

Messrs. Horniman and Co., whose names are well known to the tea trade, have published a new map of England, in which every new line of railway and every town and village of importance in the kingdom are marked, together with the figures representing their several populations at the last census.

Lord Brougham, who is about to leave Brougham Hall to attend the Social Science meeting, completed his eighty-sixth year on Monday. The noble and venerable peer was born on September 19, 1778, and, to the delight of all his friends, is in full possession not only of physical vigour, but of unimpaired mental faculties.

ORIGINAL

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN DENMARK.

On Wednesday the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Danish Royal Family, arrived at Bernstorff, where the Princess spent much of her youth. A triumphal arch was erected, and national airs were played. An address was read by the clergyman of the parish. The King of Denmark returned thanks on behalf of his Royal son-in-law and daughter. There was a large concourse of people, by whom their Royal Highnesses were heartily cheered.

After the Royal Family had entered the castle the following interesting scene occurred :—

Much more freedom is allowed to a crowd in this country than could safely be accorded to any assemblage of people in England. The people, therefore, were permitted to close up after the carriages had passed, and follow them into the grounds, so that the open space in front of the house was speedily inundated. At first it did not appear that there was much entertainment to be got here, for after the carriages had deposited their freight and driven away, there was nothing to be seen but the plain white front of the house and a serene footman in scarlet livery. There was no military display, as the only soldiers present were those belonging to a small guard of honour. In a few minutes, however, there was seen at one of the upper windows a lady in a black mantle, without a bonnet, who opened one leaf of the window and looked out. In a moment she was recognised as the Princess of Wales, and behind her was seen the Queen her mother, holding the baby. The crowd was delighted, and gave vent to renewed cries of pleasure ; but still greater happiness was in store for it. The King came forward and took the baby from the arms of the two ladies who held it between them. The crowd became enthusiastic. He dandled the baby up and down. The feelings of the crowd were becoming almost too intense. It was only possible to improve the situation in one way, but even this was brought about : the Prince of Wales was induced to come forward to the little window where all these performances took place, and he in his turn took the baby in his arms, with the natural awkwardness of an Englishman called upon to be theatrical in his behaviour, and exhibited himself in the character of a father to the people below. With unruffled equanimity the baby permitted himself to be dandled up and down, and the crowd shrieked in ecstasy. At this early stage of his career the baby has shown a due appreciation of his position. Another baby might have cried, but he no doubt reflected that he was a baby to whom much was given ; from whom much was consequently expected ; and he conducted himself with a grave propriety of demeanour worthy of the occasion.

A letter from Copenhagen says :—

Wherever he has gone in Denmark, the Prince of Wales has won golden opinions from all those with whom he came in contact. At Fredenborg one hears nothing but delighted expressions as to the charm of manner and kindly feeling of the English Crown Prince ; but it was with the officers and men composing the Danish fleet that his principal success appears to have been gained. In the course of his visit to the Admiral's ship, and also to the Dannebrog, on the occasion when the Royal party drove to Kronborg Castle, his Royal Highness exhibited such an intimate acquaintance with nautical affairs and with the various details of the service, that the Danes became persuaded it was he, and not Prince Alfred, who had passed so much of his time at sea.

The difficulties in the way of the Prince and Princess entering Copenhagen appear to have been over estimated, when looked in the face. Consequently the King had resolved on having this week a royal reception in the Christianborg Palace ; the first celebration of the kind witnessed for years past, the late Court having confined its entertainments more exclusively to dinner-parties, and the circumstances of the time being opposed to anything like display upon a large scale since the present King was called on to ascend the throne.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN ENGLAND.

On Friday was issued Mr. Tidd Pratt's report, dated July 16 of the present year :—During the year 1863 the registrar has examined and certified the rules of 1,054 friendly societies, and also the alterations of the rules of 1,231 societies ; making a total of 2,285 certificates. Twenty-three friendly societies have deposited their rules with the registrar under the 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, s. 44. Notices of dissolution have been received from 118 friendly societies ; of which number 47 were advertised in the *London Gazette*. During the year 1863 the sum of 1,150*l.* in the Bank of England, has been transferred by the registrar into the names of trustees appointed by friendly societies, in the places of others removed, absent, &c. The registrar gives in the report the leading features of the most recent tables of observation as to the expenses of sickness and mortality in benefit clubs or friendly societies. "It must be admitted," he says, "that amongst the 20,000 societies some are certainly insolvent ; but, as a general rule, this result may be attributed to the ignorance of the managers of the real risks to which they stand liable until the inadequacy of the funds is forced upon their notice by the gradually increasing claims. It does not at all follow that the clubs are reduced to this condition by fraudulent intention. On the contrary, it may be gathered from the registrar's report since 1855 that there is a very earnest desire amongst the managers and members to ascertain their real condition, and to avail themselves of such legal privileges as are offered to them to better their condition. A glance at the steadily increasing number of the rules and alterations of rules, examined and certified by the registrar, is sufficient to strengthen this conviction. Even the increasing number of notices of dissolution is not to be looked upon as an unhealthy state of affairs. On the contrary, the dissolution of a society is frequently effected with a view of remodelling and starting afresh under better regulations, and with rates of premium such as increased knowledge has shown to be necessary for the risks which they have to incur. It is to be regretted that so many continually break up, and that so many more may have to do so before the whole status of these societies can be considered sound and wholesome. But, for many years past, the enlightened legislation on this subject, and the general good sense of the managers themselves, have been effecting a silent though perceptible improvement throughout the country." Mr. Pratt gives as the principal causes of failure, the small number of members, inadequate premiums, the ignorance of the members of the extent to which the surplus of premiums ought to be accumulated in early years to meet the requirements of advanced age, the difficulty of distinguishing at ages above 60 between superannuation and true sickness, the very deplorable practice of holding the monthly or other periodical meetings in public-houses and under the influence of the publican, injudicious and speculative investments, and the combination of the different risks in a common fund. "If," says Mr. Pratt, "the effect of Government competition, under the late Act passed for granting annuities or payments at death, is to make all doubtful societies look into their affairs, to amend all that may be going wrong, and to see that to all their other advantages they can add a security which, by good management, scientific skill, and strict honour, may, as in the case of many of our existing institutions, be little short of what Government can offer, then no harm, but a vast amount of good, will result from the Government proposition. But it would be sad, indeed, if instead of improving and setting on a firm foundation the present friendly societies, it simply destroyed them in detail. The great antiquity of these funds for self-help is a proof that they meet the spirit of this people in every age. The changes that have of late years followed a more enlightened legislation, evidence their desire to keep pace with the growing intelligence of the country. The meetings of the members, when conducted in some room of their own, and away from the influence of the public-house, encourage that spirit of self-reliance and participation in public business, and in the management of his own affairs, which the working man has a right to in common with the highest classes in the land. And finally, the good feelings which in the country bring forth the clergy and gentry, and the manufacturers and employers of labour in towns, to aid with their judgment and advice, but without injudicious interference, the efforts of the working man to better his condition, and, by self-denial in the present, to look forward in the future not merely to a provision for himself, but for his wife and children after him, form a bond of union which has happily united all classes in this kingdom, and made these friendly societies a medium of kindly sentiments, of generous sympathy, and of mutual respect, which would render the total destruction of them, whether by accident or design, a public calamity to this country." The registrar receives almost daily complaints, by and on behalf of the members of friendly societies, respecting the compulsory payments for beer and for anniversary expenses. Considerable difficulty appears to exist in obtaining the payments due for sickness, or on the death of a member or member's wife, where the parties have joined friendly societies through the means of agents ; complaints are also made as to the misapplication of the funds, and the manner in which societies are dissolved ; and in order to make further provisions for settling disputes, preventing misapplication for funds, the furnishing yearly statements, and to enable, if possible, the industrious classes to insure with safety against sickness, and for a payment at death of sums under 20*l.*, it is suggested that a committee should be appointed in the next session to take the matters into consideration.

Postscript.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

Wednesday, September 21, 1864.

(Per the Jura.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (Evening).

General Sherman reports from Atlanta, on the 7th inst., that he pursued General Hood's army to the rear of Lovejoy's station, thirty miles south of Atlanta, but finding it entrenched he withdrew, having accomplished the great object of the campaign —the capture of Atlanta. Sherman captured twenty-seven guns and 3,000 prisoners, and lost 1,500 men.

The Southern press attach little importance to the loss of Atlanta.

General Lee has been reinforced from Early's corps, and has concentrated a heavy force to attack General Grant's left.

Admiral Farragut has blown up the ram Nashville, which was sunk across the channel of the river bar at Mobile.

General M'Clellan has accepted the nomination of the Chicago Convention. He declares for the Union at all hazards, and says a spirit of conciliation and compromise must be exercised, but union is the one condition of peace. Any State willing to return to the Union should be received at once, with full constitutional rights. A large enthusiastic meeting for the ratification of M'Clellan's nomination to the Presidency has been held in this city.

Grant has written a letter asserting that the Confederates have in their ranks their last man, and that if the North continues undivided the end of the war is not far distant.

The Administration will shortly permit free trade in cotton, provided it is paid for in greenbacks, and shipped to or through New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (Morning).

The *World* contains a report that according to news received from deserters, Admiral Farragut's fleet passed Dog River bar after a brief shelling, and Mobile surrendered, the Confederates withdrawing to the interior.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (Evening).

Rumours are still rife of the capture of Mobile.

Money easy. Gold opened at 228¼, but has declined under a panic to 220¼. Stocks tending downwards. The fall in the price of gold has unsettled all the markets.

LATEST CONTINENTAL TELEGRAMS.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.—SCHWALBACH, Sept. 20.—The Emperor of Russia will arrive here to-morrow on a visit of a few hours to the Empress of the French. His Majesty will be accompanied by Count Alderberg, the Adjutant-General.

THE POPE ON POLAND.—ROME, Sept. 18.—An encyclical letter of the Pope, addressed to the Polish bishops, has been distributed among the cardinals at Rome. This letter draws a vivid picture of the persecution directed by the Russian Government against the Catholic Church. The Pope stigmatises the Russian Government as cruel, rebukes its excesses, and condemns it before heaven and earth. He censures also the confiscations and deportations carried out in Poland, and the treatment of the Archbishop of Warsaw, unjustly despoiled. His Holiness condemns, however, the Polish revolution, and reminds the Catholics of their duty to obey all civil authorities. The bishops, clergy, and all faithful Catholics in Russia, are enjoined to persevere in the faith with courage and resignation, and warned that they do not owe obedience to measures contrary to their consciences and to Divine laws. The Pope, in conclusion, threatens the persecutors with Divine justice, "which," he says, "will soon appear ; for the time of mercy is short, and the powerful are powerfully chastised."

THE ROMAN QUESTION.—PARIS, Sept. 20.—According to reliable information it seems certain that an arrangement has been come to between the Courts of France and Italy in reference to the solution of the Roman question. It is believed that Florence will shortly become the capital of Italy.

RUSSIA.—ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 20.—An imperial rescript has been issued, accompanied by five decrees, containing a series of liberal measures relative to public instruction in Poland, the creation of a university at Warsaw, and the establishment of numerous superior, middle, and primary schools, and a free school for women. The Poles preserve the use of their national language. For the other nationalities of the kingdom special schools are established, in which their respective idioms will be used. A sixth decree modifies the penal code, by mitigating the penalties hitherto inflicted, and abolishes corporal punishment.

SPAIN.—MADRID, Sept. 19.—It is semi officially stated that the Government will act energetically in the question of Peru, and that in reference to San Domingo no definitive resolution will be taken without consulting the Cortes.

SWITZERLAND.—GENEVA, Sept. 20.—M. Duplan Veillon, the Federal magistrate in this city, has issued a warrant of arrest against M. James Fazy.

MEXICO.—NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (Evening).—Despatches from Matamoras to the 24th ult., published in the New York papers, state that Cortinas had defeated the French, with heavy loss, at Victoria City. Cortinas was marching to defend Matamoras. The French had landed at the mouth of the Rio Grande to operate against Matamoras.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

Fresh up to our market to-day, the arrivals of home-grown wheat were moderate, and the quality of the produce was fine. The trade for all descriptions of English wheat was in a sluggish state, at Monday's decline in the quotations. With foreign wheat the market was well supplied. Sales, both in American and Continental descriptions, progressed slowly, at about Monday's prices. Floating cargoes of grain were in slow request, at late rates.

THE EARLY DAYS OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—When the British Association visited Bath many years since, the geological section, consisting of about a hundred ladies and gentlemen, made an excursion to inspect some objects of interest in the neighbourhood. Arrived at the spot, Professor Phillips, of Oxford, described the chief features worthy of notice. The proceedings of the section were altogether unintelligible to the natives, and one bucolic individual, who had (with many others) followed the party to the spot, was overheard to express his disappointment to a friend as follows :—"Come along, Jim, the ring's broken up, and there won't be no fight arter all !" The natives were under the impression that the visitors belonged to the "Fancy," and that a prize-fight was in contemplation.

Enormous and almost unprecedented quantities of mushrooms have been gathered in Devonshire this season, which is accounted for by the long drought and the rains following upon it.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1864.

SUMMARY.

THE name of Franz Muller has been in the mouth of everyone during the week, and never did a supposed criminal less justify by personal qualities the universal interest felt in him. The details of his voyage from New York, his appearance at Queenstown, his arrival in Liverpool, and his reception in London, have been recorded with a minuteness which is generally reserved for the movements of Royal personages. On Monday the preliminary examination of the supposed murderer of Mr. Briggs took place at Bow-street Police-court. No new evidence to implicate Muller was produced, but the son of the deceased, as well as the cabman, was unable to speak positively as to the identity of the hat found upon the prisoner. The proceedings were conducted with great impartiality, and Muller himself expresses his confidence that he will have a fair trial. It is to be hoped that the public excitement on the subject will now subside, and that the daily press will cease to pander to a prurient curiosity by the publication of objectionable details and gossip.

Mr. Baxter, in the ablest and most elaborate of "extra-parliamentary" speeches during the season, has reviewed the politics of the nation, and spoken out manfully in support of the old but not very popular Liberal programme—"Peace, Retrenchment, and Reform." Lord Stanley, also, has been discoursing on the improved prospects of Ireland in the very heart of Tipperary, where the paternal estates are so managed as to secure the grateful attachment of the peasantry to the Derby family. His lordship sees in the increase of wages, the exodus of the unemployed population, and the extension of flax cultivation, ground for hoping that the future of Ireland is brightening, but he carefully refrains from noticing those political and ecclesiastical grievances which so largely tend to foster discontent and promote sectarian bitterness.

The annual rumour of an arrangement of the Roman difficulty has been produced this week in a very precise form. It is said that a treaty was concluded on the 15th between France and Italy, by which the former undertakes to withdraw its troops from Rome in two years, and the Italian Government on its side engages to respect the frontiers of the present States of the Church, and make them respected, while the Pope is providing an army of his own; to take upon itself five-sixths of the Roman debt; and to allow the Court of Rome to nominate to the vacant bishoprics. Meanwhile, Florence is to be constituted the capital of Italy, and the Parliament speedily convoked to ratify the treaty. It is not easy to see what advantage the new Italian Kingdom is to gain by this arrangement, except the departure of the French troops. But it is calculated to revive the waning influence of the Pope and his priesthood in the dominions of Victor Emmanuel, and to restrict, we fear, the religious freedom which has existed since the schism between Rome and Turin. Those who expected the King of Italy to place himself at the head of a new Reformation will be grievously disappointed.

A change of Ministry in Spain at one time caused no little stir and speculation. Spanish politics are now almost a sealed book to external nations. It seems that, in the unsettled state of affairs in Spain, the despotic and ruthless Narvaez has once again become Prime Minister, and, strange to say, his advent to power is welcomed as an agreeable change. Probably this rough-and-ready Minister is better adapted than men of less decision to deal with the priestly influences which surround the throne of Isabella. But, whoever may be the Ministers of the day, the Spanish nation is indubitably growing in strength and prosperity.

Correspondence from Germany tells of the general popularity of Herr von Bismark. The Prussian Minister is forgiven his absolutist tendencies for the sake of the military reputation he has been the means of securing for the Fatherland, and the extension of German territory in the north. The smaller States view without disquietude the increasing ascendancy of Prussia, and the Court of Vienna finds it impossible to stem the tide of popular feeling which is supplanting the Kaiser in the headship of the Confederation. One reason for this curious phenomenon is the prosperity which has resulted from the liberal commercial policy of the Zollverein, of which Prussia is the great champion. The Germans are not the only nation enervated by the increase of wealth; but the entire subsidence of the national movement for increased freedom is remarkable, and justifies the sagacity of the daring Minister of King William.

Elsewhere we have discussed the capture of Atlanta. It would seem that the attempt seriously to break the long line of Federal communications with Chattanooga and Nashville has proved abortive—Morgan, the noted guerilla chief, having been surprised and killed; that the army of General Hood has escaped without much loss; and that General Sherman's troops are too exhausted to follow up their success. But the number of military deserters to the Federals, and the adhesion of disaffected Georgians, shows that the Confederates in that region are losing heart. The rumoured surrender of Mobile, though not authenticated, brought down the premium of gold in New York on the 10th inst. to 119, a total decline of no less than 21 per cent. within a week.

Mr. Secretary Seward has been delivering an electioneering speech at Auburn, the substance of which the *Times* correspondent telegraphed as a declaration that slavery is no longer an issue of the American war, and as not to be interfered with after the restoration of peace. On the faith of this meagre statement, the leading journal charged the Republicans with abandoning their anti-slavery policy. What Mr. Seward really did say was that "slavery was no longer a question" because "it was perishing under the operation of the war," and that when hostilities cease "all the war measures then existing, including those which affect slavery, will cease also, and all the moral, economical, and political questions, as well questions affecting slavery as others which shall then be existing between individuals and States and the Federal Government, whether they arose before the civil war began, or whether they grew out of it, will, by force of the Constitution, pass over to the arbitrament of courts of law, and to the councils of legislation." In stating this patent fact, Mr. Seward's wish no doubt was to disarm the lukewarm opponents of slavery. But Mr. Lincoln, who is the sole depository of executive power in the Union, is too deeply pledged to emancipation to draw back, and according to present appearance, slavery is likely to receive its mortal blow before the Southern States return to the Union.

For the present all hopes of speedy peace are at an end. The capture of Atlanta has nipped in the bud the incipient desire of the North for an armistice and convention. But apart from that important event, the Richmond papers start fatal objections to a convention, which they justly regard as likely to be construed as a withdrawal from the Confederacy. "The Confederate States," says the *Richmond Despatch*, "can go into convention with the Yankee States in one way, and one only. They can withdraw from the Confederacy, each State on its own separate account and responsibility. They can then, each State for itself, go into such a convention. This they will be pretty sure not to do; so that the hope of getting them into this scrape is but a last hope." If, as preliminary to an armistice, the South demands a recognition of its independence, it is clear that, in the present stage of the war, there will be no armistice.

THE FALL OF ATLANTA.

THE telegraphic news has been confirmed. The doubts of the *Times* New York correspondent appear to have been suggested, not by the form in which his information had reached him, but by the intensity of his sympathy with the Secessionists. Atlanta has fallen into the hands of General Sherman, without the immense loss of blood which had been confidently predicted. It was won by strategy—by masterly generalship, as, indeed, most of Sherman's victories have been.

Atlanta was not only a very important position to the Confederacy, but it had been converted into an enormously strong place. As covering a nexus of railway communications with the South-west, as being a depôt of supplies for the armies of the Confederate Government, as an arsenal, and as the main town of the State of Georgia, it has always been regarded by the Southerners as more important to them than even Richmond itself. They were right! With the single exception of the political and moral consequences of defeat, Mr. Jefferson Davis might have witnessed with more equanimity the military capture by the North of the capital of Virginia. Sherman had set his heart upon obtaining the place, and his occupation of it seems to have been the object of the campaign from the outset. To prevent him from realising the aim of his hopes and purposes, the Confederates have left no stone unturned. The Federal officer, probably owing as much to the superiority of the army under his command as to his own strategical skill, slowly forced General Johnston from position to position until no refuge was left to him but Atlanta. Meanwhile, however, Atlanta was strengthened in every possible way, so that when the Confederate army was at last driven behind its works, it could securely defy any direct means of offence within reach of the Federal General.

Sherman made more than one assault upon the fortifications, but without success. General Hood, safely entrenched, was able to hold his own against every direct attack. So matters remained for some days, neither general being able to gain his objects by mere fighting. Sherman soon saw this, and resolved, if possible, to draw his adversary from his stronghold into the open, and defeat him there. On the 26th of August, in pursuance of this design, he supplied his army with twenty days' rations, raised the siege, and, leaving behind him an army corps under General Slocum at Chattahoochie Bridge, to protect his communications with Chattanooga, he took the main body of his army, by a detour to his right, twenty miles south of Atlanta, and endeavoured to gain possession of the Macon Railway at Jonesborough. By this movement he succeeded in placing himself between General Hood and his supplies, and compelled him to evacuate his entrenchments to save his position. A severe engagement took place between the two forces at Jonesborough, and, on the 30th the Federal General captured the Confederate works at that place, ten guns, and a thousand prisoners, and followed the retreating army to their line of entrenchments at Lovejoy's station. Hood saw at a glance that he could no longer hold Atlanta. Sherman was between him and the main body of his own troops. All he could do was to blow up his magazines, spike his guns, and abandon the place. Slocum, left at Chattahoochee Bridge, was not slow in occupying the deserted city—and Macon is now the only remaining place of importance in Georgia which the Confederates can fairly call their own.

The fall of Atlanta, it is said, is treated by the Southern press as of no serious importance. Doubtless the loss, which in prospect was irreparable, assumes in retrospect a very different appearance. But if it be true, as reported by the latest telegram from the other side, that Admiral Farragut has succeeded in blowing up the ram Nashville, sunk, it will be remembered, across the channel of the river bar at Mobile, and that the city, after a brief shelling, has surrendered, the possession of Atlanta by the Federals will drive the Confederacy within very narrow limits. Georgia has been by no means well affected to the Government established at Richmond. From the first, the State has showed no relish for having its opinions and preferences treated as of no possible consequence, and as having no sort of authority. She has been troublesome, and, of course, she has been humoured, but it is very doubtful to what extent she will retain her loyalty to Secession, when once her territory is fairly occupied by the Northerners.

The political effect of the capture of Atlanta, more especially if Mobile is also in Federal hands, will perhaps be more directly visible in the North than in the South. General M'Clellan, we are told, has accepted the nomination of the Chicago Convention. He declares for the Union at all hazards, and says a spirit of conciliation and compromise must be exercised, *but union is the one condition of peace*. Any State wishing to return to the Union should be received at once with full constitutional rights. Well, but will the South incline to accept the overtures of the Democrats in the North? If so, they will give up the one professed object of the war—independence—but if not, M'Clellan will do no more to satisfy the wishes of the peace party than Mr. Lincoln. If the war *must* go on—and assuredly no party which insists upon a restoration of the

Union as a *sine qua non* will say otherwise — it may as well go on under the present as under the prospective President. Nay, better — for it is beginning to prosper in his hands. "Were peace to be made to morrow," very pertinently remarks the *Leeds Mercury*, "on the basis of the *uti possidetis*—each side keeping what it has—the new Slave Empire would be reduced to about one third of the territory and population which it originally claimed." It is to these general results that the great bulk of the freeholders of the North will probably look in balancing the claims of the respective candidates for the Presidential chair—and every new success, especially if it be a brilliant one, gained over the South during Lincoln's administration, will indispose the people for a change of Government, where no corresponding change of policy is to follow.

PROFESSOR FAWCETT ON REFORM.

WE rejoice to find a candidate for Parliamentary honours and responsibility, of the intellectual calibre of Professor Fawcett, taking up before his constituents-elect the half-abandoned cause of Parliamentary Reform. We are the more gratified because, in his lecture on this subject last week at Brighton, he boldly confronted the position assumed by many even of our Liberal leaders, that any large addition to the number of electors, by a lowering of the suffrage, would infallibly swamp the political influence and power of the upper classes. The working classes, it is said, are entitled to their share of the representation, but they are not entitled to vote in such numbers as would give them a practical monopoly of political power. Labour must not be armed against property, which, in effect, it would be, if a majority of votes were assigned to it by the Constitution. Mr. Fawcett places the reply upon the right bases. Upon this subject we published, many years ago, opinions and arguments closely resembling the learned Professor's, and we make no apology for reproducing here so much of them as we may find suitable to the form which the question has taken in the present day.

Labour and property, so far from having interests alien from one another, are not merely mutually dependent, but are virtually and essentially identical. Labour is property and property labour. Property is and can be nothing more than the amount of surplus labour which a man possesses over and above that which is necessary for his daily subsistence, laid up in store in the shape of land, houses, furniture, or money. He who has acquired the surplus has acquired the power of employing other labour than his own for the supply of his returning wants—and he who has not the surplus must look to him who has it for employment. The one has got, and the other is trying to get, in the shape of property, so much condensed or solidified labour, as may relieve him from doing with his own hands that which must nevertheless be done by somebody, to place the commonest comforts of life within his reach—and it is equally to the interest of him who has a surplus, of him who is employed by it, and of him who hopes to get it, that the surplus should be secured to every honest possessor. All the wealth of this world is the product of labour—all our gold is but representative of surplus labour. The shilling we spend in bread is but the power we possess to obtain the manufactured article by the labour of those who till and sow and reap; who thrash and grind and carry; who knead and bake and distribute. The men who have performed all this work for the shilling are as much interested that the shilling should be secured to him whose it is, and who makes it do the work which otherwise he must himself have done, as the possessor can be. The interests of all are identical, not hostile; and a fair representation of a community of individuals, considered only as individuals, would of necessity be a fair representation of the rights of property.

Then, it is to be borne in mind that property already possesses paramount influence, and will possess it, whatever may be the distribution of political power. Virtually it will always command votes corresponding to its own extent—but it is far better it should command them by legitimate influence than by arbitrary arrangement. At present, peers of the realm do not possess the franchise—but their position, their wealth, their power of patronage, the number and variety of interests which converge towards and centre in them, give them well-nigh unlimited control over the House of Commons. A man upon whom a thousand others are dependent, as man, needs but his one vote—as a rich manufacturer, or extensive agriculturist, his station itself will put within his reach, if he aim to deserve them, a much larger number of votes than an artificial distribution of the franchise could give him.

Then, again, we are to remember that, although everywhere the larger portion of the represented are not possessed of property, the majority of representatives will be. All experience goes to prove that our countrymen are disposed to pay so much deference to wealth, as to look upon it, on all ordinary occasions, as a recommendation to their esteem. A rich man always has the preference over a poor one—and always will have. But law-makers possessing property will be slow, we may be sure, to legislate so as to endanger property—and extend the franchise as we will, we have reason to fear, not that money will have too little, but that it will have too much power.

Besides, as Professor Fawcett observes, the objection to a wide extension of the suffrage implies that the working classes would unite themselves on all occasions into a solid phalanx with aims and motives opposed to the rest of the community. He thought people had no right to say that. Working men thought the same as other people, and those who knew the working classes knew that on all important questions affecting them there was just as great a difference of opinion among them as among the higher classes of the community. A few capable men in thorough earnest would soon restore the tone of public opinion in reference to the question of Parliamentary Reform. The topic has lost ground chiefly because all the zeal has, of late, been expended on the Conservative side of the question. A score of Fawcetts would speedily turn the current.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

THE ancient and picturesque city of Bath, once the gayest of inland watering-places, and now the resort of dowagers and invalids, has once again, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, received the British Association for the Advancement of Science within its hospitable halls. For the week that city has resumed the air of life and bustle which was its ordinary characteristic two generations since, and the *savans* who, a quarter of a century ago, on one of their excursions, were mistaken by the Somerset peasantry for members of the prize-ring, have been *fêted* and lionised by the citizens of Bath during the past week to their hearts' content. In point of attendance and interest, the meetings of the Association have never been more successful. Science has indeed become popularised when nearly one-third of the members of the British Association belong to the fair sex.

The opening speech of the President for the year was felicitously adapted to the place and the occasion. Sir Charles Lyell, in that popular style which has made him the best read of geological authors, discussed the *rationale* of the mineral waters of Bath; branched off into an investigation of the wonderful subterranean changes which account for these and other phenomena, and the curious properties of the newly-discovered metals; gave a picturesque sketch of the aspect of Europe and Africa during the glacial period, when Wales was separated from England by a marine strait, and the desert of Sahara was covered with the ocean; and described the characteristics of the Laurentian rocks in Canada 4,000 feet in thickness, and more ancient than the oldest fossiliferous strata in Europe. But with all the increased knowledge which modern discovery has unfolded relative to the condition of the globe at a remote period, Sir Charles is fain to confess that he has been obliged to abandon some of his former hypothetical conclusions, and that "the whole series of records which have been handed down to us are now more than ever regarded as fragmentary," and "appear more defective than before."

The reticence observed by the President in his opening address was by no means followed by the more speculative members of the Association. In Sections C and E there have been papers read, followed by animated discussions, on the age of the earth and the antiquity of man, which show how boldly and dogmatically our advanced men of science reject "old traditional beliefs" on subjects which geological discovery has thrown into the foreground. Thus the President elect of the Association exhibited part of a human skull found near the lake of Geneva, which he authoritatively declares to be 6,400 years old Another geologist, on the faith of certain bones and flint implements discovered in the raised beaches of Devon, affirms that "man has witnessed an Arctic flora in Devonshire, has seen engulphed rivers carry into caverns their osseous deposits, and in times much less ancient he may have collected shellfish on the old beaches now thirty feet above the reach of the highest tide, and hunted the mammoth in a forest over which our largest ships of war now ride at anchor." A third philosopher, Professor W. Thomson, assigns 98 millions of years for the whole period of the cooling of the earth's crust from a state of fusion to its present condition. Mr. Moore, a local geologist, professes to have discovered remains of the Musk buffalo near Bath, and Sir Charles Lyell believes there is conclusive evidence that man was contemporaneous with the mammoth and rhinoceros, the remains of which have been found near Salisbury. These are but specimens of the alleged facts and lively fancies advanced by the Bath philosophers in support of their conclusions as to the antiquity of the human race. They are undoubtedly startling; but the world will need more of fact and less of theory before it will be ready to embrace the novel idea thrown out by the Rector of Bath, in his sermon in the Abbey Church on Sunday last, that there might have been a race previous to Adam and Eve. With every willingness to accept incontrovertible facts, and the fullest persuasion that no discoveries in natural science will ever put in jeopardy the great truths of Revelation, the public may fairly hesitate to accept deductions based upon records "more than ever regarded as fragmentary," and to give to scientific dogmatism, which is constantly shifting its ground, that credence which is due only to scientific demonstration.

Taken as a whole, the Bath meeting of the British Association has, no doubt, greatly contributed to the "advancement," and still more to the popularisation of science. To this body is owing the remarkable investigations which Mr. Glaisher has been enabled to prosecute in the upper regions of the atmosphere; and if ever the decimal system of weights and measures takes root in this country, it will be greatly due to their fearless advocacy and support. The learned societies, which meet so much oftener, command only select audiences; the British Association has the ear of the general public, and once a year gathers into a focus the results of the active researches and inductions of thousands of minds. It is impossible to rate too highly the uses of such a body in stimulating scientific inquiry, in marking out the boundary between knowledge and speculation, in popularising those discoveries in mechanics, chemistry, and physics, which are adapted to increase the resources, economise the labour, and promote the health and comfort of mankind.

A shade of gloom has been thrown over the Bath meeting of the British Association by the sudden and shocking death of Captain Speke, the discoverer of the sources of the Nile. The intrepid explorer of the barbarous regions of Africa—the man who had passed unscathed through the multiplied perils incident to life amongst the most savage and vindictive races of the tropics—has been cut off in the midst of the repose which he had so dearly earned, killed by the accidental discharge of his own gun. This sad event is an impressive lesson to his brother *savans* on the uncertainty of life. To be thus brought face to face with death in the person of one so well-known and deservedly esteemed, is well calculated to humble the pride of man's intellect, and remind the most accomplished votary of science that the pursuit of knowledge is not the chief end for which he had been placed in this world, and lead him to look up, with increasing reverence and trust from Nature to Nature's God.

WEDDING BREAKFASTS.

ARE wedding breakfasts the right thing in the right place? We need not ask whether they are the most enjoyable of our social festivities, for, if we did, we venture to believe that the majority of those who have attended them would reply in the negative. Under some circumstances, it is true, one can regard them as he might do successful pic-nics—as occasions on which the liveliest and most frisky feelings of our nature have invitation and scope for indulgence. There *are* weddings which forbid the intrusion of sentiment, more especially of sentiment bordering on the painful—sensible weddings, too, which nevertheless involve nothing like sacrifice on the part of either the principals or of any of their connexions—the celebration of which can excite no emotion but what is pleasurable, and whereat mirth and jollity may have it all to themselves without even a semblance of incongruity. But these rather fall under the exception than the rule. Usually, the feast of Hymen brings together in close contiguity the most opposite feelings. Regrets and joys, fears and hopes, tears and laughter so intermingle, so jostle one another, strive so energetically to obtain the mastery, and stir up such a tumult in the bosom, that none but the unconcerned know what to make of themselves. It is an April day within them. Gleams of brightest sunshine rapidly give place to hasty and heavy showers, and these again quickly disappear and leave the blue sky overhead. It is a

strangely fascinating but not altogether satisfying music of the passions in which mirth and melancholy join in the concert. One hardly knows which of his feelings he ought to indulge when the dancing beams which would awaken only tranquil delight are reflected by a deep, rushing current which he cannot gaze upon without awe.

We suppose the experience of the cultivated portion of mankind must have decided, upon the largest induction of particulars, that wedding breakfasts *are* the right thing in the right place. They may be a bore to some—a trial to others—dull to the gay—jarring to the spirits of the thoughtful and reflective—but a convenient necessity, notwithstanding. Just fancy, if it be possible, what a wedding-day would be without one. For, the marriage ceremonial implies publicity, and requires, in order to full propriety and effect, the presence of family and friends on both sides. And law demands, as a safeguard of domestic rights, that the solemnity shall be gone through before noon. Something, certainly, is necessary to give time and opportunity for the recovery of all parties from the sense of awkwardness which invariably follows the conclusion of a compact at which others have formally assisted—and on the whole, men and women in the West have agreed upon a mid-day repast as answering the purpose. In a higher state of civilisation, perhaps, they will hit upon some more appropriate, because more congenial, mode of rounding off the occasion. Meanwhile, we suppose, the existing custom must be submitted to as the best suited to our meridian, social, moral, and religious. Few people, indeed, will go to a wedding breakfast a second time if they can decently excuse themselves—but fewer still would be found to advocate the giving them up entirely.

They may say something for themselves, no doubt, if called upon to make out a justification for continuing among our social customs—they probably would say something open to question, as well as something deserving to be considered. They might contend, for example, that all that appears inappropriate about them should, in strict justice, be charged upon the infirmities of human nature. They are called into requisition to conceal the struggle of conflicting emotions, as Minerva covered with a cloud the combatants neither of whom she intended to destroy, but the weaker of whom she desired to assist. They act as a sort of diversion to the emotions, which in the case of intimate relations is much needed, even if only partially successful. The rudeness with which they sometimes jar upon the tenderest sentiments, it may be pleaded in their behalf, is really a merciful rudeness. There is a natural tendency in all of us to give greater prominence to what we are called upon to resign than to what the most cherished of our friends gain by our resignation—and, somehow or other, it mostly happens that we are readier with tears for our own partial bereavement, than with gladness for the blessing that has fallen to another, however beloved. Not that in the exercise of our judgment, nor in the choice of our will, the indulgence of self at the expense of son or daughter, brother or sister, or friend, would be for a moment allowed, but that in the play of the feelings grief almost always gets the better of joy. It is not best either for us or for others that it should do so—but it most commonly does so. Therefore it is well to use legitimate expedients to prevent it—to break in upon self-absorption, and call off the attention from internal to external objects. Wedding breakfasts, it may be said, answer this purpose. The very bustle which characterises them disperses a gathering fit of unwholesome brooding—like water dashed in the face of a fainting lady—and the more unwelcome they are to the feelings, the more needed and useful they often prove.

Moreover, they serve as an occasion and platform, as it were, for the introduction of the connexions of the bridal couple one to another. The union seems hardly complete unless it comprehends, in fitting degree, the various members of the family on both sides. The wedding breakfast helps greatly to fuse them, peradventure heretofore strangers to one another, into a genial and friendly sense of relationship. Perhaps, this is the best apology that can be offered for the practice of grafting on to the festival a little toast-giving and speechification. No one gleefully anticipates this part of the ceremonial. Very few indeed, either men or women, relish it. It requires the most delicate tact and skill to do it well—and in nine cases out of ten it is done atrociously. Still it cannot be denied that it has a certain sort of aptitude to draw the sympathies of all within a charmed circle, and to put them *en rapport* with one another. And it would be difficult to compute the extent to which the married life of a newly wedded pair may be indebted for both happiness and usefulness to the kindly relations between their respective families, established or vivified at the wedding breakfast.

There are some people whose presence at a wedding breakfast has all the effect of a charm. It is all but impossible to describe wherein their magnetic influence consists—but it is potent as magic. It is not sweetness of disposition merely, nor suavity of demeanour. It is not necessarily associated with a dry humour, or a refined and nimble-footed wit. It is something more than a combination of all, and it may exercise its witchery in the absence of any of these qualities. It seems to be identified far more closely with modes of expression than with the actual possession of the qualities they represent. The lambent electric flame will sometimes play over the countenance, or light up a wondrously fascinating lustre in the eye. The power will show itself unmistakeably in the tones of the voice—nay, occasionally it will make itself felt in every movement and gesture of the body. It is partly physical, partly moral—but whatever it be, its possessors diffuse around them a fragrance of happiness which none can breathe without opening to it all their susceptibilities. How it happens, or why it is, we cannot tell—but a wedding breakfast is sure to call out this order of spirit, if it be latent among the guests. It is to be met with elsewhere—but here it seems most at home. And its quiet, self-possessed mastery over the company—the instantaneousness with which it harmonises differences, and adjusts little angular incompatibilities, and soothes down excess of excitement, and sweetens emotion everywhere—is a marvel worth studying.

We believe we intended when we commenced this article to run down the subject of it—for to that the superficial impulse of our feelings prompted us. Following, however, the guidance of our thoughts, as they arose, we have defended what we imagined we were going to condemn, or, at any rate, to question with some expectation of being obliged to condemn. It is not the first time by many in which the effort to give a definite expression to an indefinite feeling of like or dislike has changed our view, and made us sensible that we have been yielding to a prejudice which when dragged into the light discloses its unreasonableness. Our position, however, resembles that of the man who has argued himself into a new conviction, but who cannot awaken in himself a kindred taste—who, for instance, has satisfied himself that frogs really do good service instead of being, as he once thought, both hideous and useless, but who loathes them none the less for all that. We suppose that a meridional feast will continue to be a part of the wedding ceremony in this country for centuries yet to come—but, as it never has been, so it never will be, to our feelings other than a custom "more honour'd in the breach than th' observance."

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science commenced their meetings at Bath on Wednesday, under very encouraging circumstances. There had been a very large issue of tickets, and the number of members is now 2,309—1,000 of whom are ladies. At one o'clock the general committee met in the Guildhall and received the report of the council, after which the officers of the different sections were appointed. The inauguration meeting of the association was held in the theatre at eight o'clock in the evening. The building was crowded, and amongst those present there were some of the most distinguished and scientific men of Europe. Sir W. Armstrong, in an appropriate speech, resigned the office of president to Sir Charles Lyell, Bart. (president elect).

Sir CHARLES LYELL then proceeded to deliver the inaugural address. He said the place where they had been invited this year to hold their thirty-fourth meeting was one of no ordinary interest to the cultivators of physical science. It might have been selected by his fellow-labourers in geology, as a central point of observation from which, by short excursions to the east and west, they might examine those rocks which constituted, on one side the more modern, and on the other the more ancient, records of the past, while around them and at their feet lay monuments of the middle period of the earth's history. What rendered Bath a peculiar point of attraction to the student of natural phenomena was, its thermal and mineral waters, to the sanitary powers of which the city owed its origin and its celebrity. The great volume and high temperature of these waters rendered them not only unique in this island but without a parallel in the west of Europe, taking into account their distance from the nearest region of violent earthquakes and from active or extinct volcanoes. Sir Charles then proceeded to give an historical account of the discovery of these waters by the Romans. He described a hot spring in a copper mine in Cornwall, that was discovered in 1839. In its water the quantity of solid matter is so great as to exceed by more than four times the proportion of that yielded by the Bath waters. Its composition also in many respects is very different, for it contains but little sulphate of lime, and is almost free from the salts of magnesium. It is rich in the chlorides of calcium and sodium, and it contains one of the new metals, cæsium, never before detected in any mineral spring in England; but its peculiar characteristic is the extraordinary abundance of lithium, of which a mere trace had been found by Professor Roscoe in the Bath waters; whereas in this Cornish hot spring this metal constitutes no less than a twenty-sixth part of the whole of the solid contents, which, as before stated, are so voluminous. Mr. Warrington Smyth, who had already visited the Wheal Clifford lode in 1855, re-examined it in July last, and, in spite of the stifling heat, ascertained the geological structure of the lode, and the exact temperature of the water. This last he found to be 122 deg. F. at the depth of 1,350 feet: but he scarcely doubts that the thermometer would stand two or three degrees higher at a distance of 200 feet to the eastward, where the water is known to gush up more freely. Referring to the uplifting agency connected with these springs he said that Professor Ramsay had calulated that if the sulphate of lime and of soda, and the chlorides of sodium and magnesium, and the other mineral ingredients which they contain, were solidified, they would form in one year a square column 9ft. in diameter, and no less than 140 feet in height. This uplifting agency is performed, in great part, in the formation of metalliferous veins and metamorphism of sedimentary rocks. Strata of various ages, many of them once full of organic remains, have been rendered crystalline by a watery process of change, in which crystalline matter has been added on by degrees, by a deposition from liquid solutions. These transformations were formerly supposed to have resulted from fusion at an intense temperature, followed by gradual refrigeration. Sir Charles Lyell, however, pointed out the improbability of this hypothesis, and the much greater simplicity of the theory by which he accounts for these changes. He says that "thermal springs, charged with carbonic acid, and with hydrochloric gases, are powerful causes of decomposition and chemical reaction in rocks through which they percolate. If, therefore, large bodies of hot water penetrate mountain masses at great depths, they may, in the course of ages, superinduce in them a crystalline texture." The presence of metallic ores and stony deposits in the cavities and rents of rocks, which has often puzzled inexperienced thinkers to account for, he ascribed in the following passages of his address to a like agency:—

Hot springs are, for the most part, charged with alkaline and other highly soluble substances, and, as a rule, are barren of the precious metals, gold, silver, and copper, as well as of tin, platinum, lead, and many others, a slight trace of copper in the Bath waters being exceptional. Nevertheless there is a strong impression that there exists some relationship between the action of thermal waters and the filling of rents with metallic ores. The component elements of these ores may, in the first instance, rise from great depths in a state of sublimation or of solution in intensely heated water; and may then be precipitated on the walls of a fissure as soon as the ascending vapours or fluids begin to part with some of their heat. Almost everything, save the alkaline metals, silica, and certain gases, may thus be left behind long before the spring reaches the earth's surface. If this theory be adopted, it will follow that the metalliferous portion of a fissure, originally thousands of feet or fathoms deep, will never be exposed in regions accessible to the miner until it has been upheaved by a long series of convulsions, and until the higher parts of the same rent, together with its contents and the rocks which it had traversed, have been removed by aqueous denudation. Ages before such changes are accomplished thermal and mineral springs will have ceased to act; so that the want of identity between the mineral ingredients of hot springs and the contents of metalliferous veins, instead of militating against their intimate relationship, is in favour of both being the complementary results of one and the same natural operation.

Speaking of the hot springs of Bath, Sir Charles was led to a subject of deep interest connected with the glacial period, and the elevation of the land which has followed it. There was a time when the Severn and Dee formed a marine strait, which separated Wales from England; but the adjoining country had been since elevated. This uplifting of the land was closely connected with the question of the former greater extent of glaciers. It was known that the glaciers of the Alps extended much lower into the valleys formerly than they do now. This, in Sir Charles Lyell's opinion, is owing to the elevation of the great African desert of the Sahara from the bed of the sea. Observations prove that this desert is, geologically speaking, of comparatively modern formation. The central part of Africa was once covered by the ocean, as is proved by the sea-shells, pebbles, and casts which now are found in abundance in the Sahara, and by the inland sea-cliffs with caves at their bases, and old sea beaches, which extend from the Gulf of Cabes, in Tunis, to Senegambia. The effect of this vast elevated tract on the Alpine glaciers is this:—The Föhn (a name which the Swiss give to the Sirocco which blows from this desert), sweeping over the wide extent of the burning sands of Africa, blows across the Mediterranean, and striking the Alps and Appenines, melts the snow on the southern summits with a rapidity which is surprising. On particular occasions a thickness of one foot of snow has disappeared during the prevalence of this wind. Sir Charles says that he himself witnessed its effects on the sides of Etna, when in thirty-six hours the side of the mountain was stripped of its white covering under its hot breath. Now, if the effects of the Sirocco in the present distribution of land and water south of Europe are so rapid, it is easy to conceive how much longer the snow must have remained on the Alps, and how much farther

into the valleys the glaciers must have descended when there was no Sahara, and therefore no Sirocco. Sir Charles then proceeded to advert to two vexed questions—First, as to whether there had been a continuous succession of events in the organic and inorganic worlds, uninterrupted by violent and general catastrophes; and, secondly, whether clear evidence could be obtained of a period antecedent to the creation of organic beings on the earth.

I am old enough to remember when geologists dogmatised on both these questions in a manner very different from that in which they would now venture to indulge. I believe that by far the greater number now incline to opposite views from those which were once most commonly entertained. On the first point it is worthy of remark that although a belief in sudden and general convulsions has been losing ground, as also the doctrine of abrupt transitions from one set of species of animals and plants to another of a very different type, yet the whole series of the records which have been handed down to us are now more than ever regarded as fragmentary. They ought to be looked upon as more perfect, because numerous gaps have been filled up, and in the formations newly intercalated in the series we have found many missing links and various intermediate gradations between the nearest allied forms previously known in the animal and vegetable worlds. Yet the whole body of monuments which we are endeavouring to decipher appears more defective than before. For my own part, I agree with Mr. Darwin in considering them as a mere fraction of those which have once existed, while no approach to a perfect series was ever formed originally, it having never been part of the plan of nature to leave a complete record of all her works and operations for the enlightenment of rational beings who might study them in after-ages. In reference to the other great question, of the earliest date of vital phenomena on this planet, the late discoveries in Canada have at least demonstrated that certain theories founded in Europe on mere negative evidence were altogether delusive. In the course of a geological survey carried on under the able direction of Sir William E. Logan, it has been shown that northward of the river St. Lawrence there is a vast series of stratified and crystalline rocks of gneiss, mica-schist, quartzite, and limestone, about 40,000ft. in thickness, which have been called Laurentian. They are more ancient than the oldest fossiliferous strata of Europe, or those to which the term primordial had been rashly assigned. In the first place, the newest part of this great crystalline series is unconformable to the ancient fossiliferous or so-called primordial rocks which overlie it; so that it must have undergone disturbing movements before the latter or primordial set were formed. Then again, the older half of the Laurentian series is unconformable to the newer portion of the same. It is in this lowest and most ancient system of crystalline strata that a limestone about a thousand feet thick has been observed, containing organic remains. These fossils have been examined by Dr. Dawson, of Montreal, and he has detected in them by aid of the microscope, the distinct structure of a large species of Rhizopod. Fine specimens of this fossil, called *Eozoon Canadense*, have been brought to Bath by Sir William Logan, to be exhibited to the members of the Association. We have every reason to suppose that the rocks in which these animal remains are included are of as old a date as any of the formations named azoic in Europe, if not older, so that they precede in date rocks once supposed to have been formed before any organic beings had been created. But I will not venture on speculations respecting "the signs of a beginning" or "the prospects of an end" of our terrestrial system—that wide ocean of scientific conjectures on which so many theorists before my time have suffered shipwreck. (The President resumed his seat amid loud applause.)

SECOND DAY.—THURSDAY.

All the Sections were well-attended, particularly Section C. ("Geology"), where Professor PHILLIPS delivered the opening address. The Professor, referred to the segment on the Geneva lake cut by a railway, and exhibited a portion of the skull of a human body, who must have lived, he said, 6,400 years ago. Referring to the time required for the various changes which have taken place on the earth's surface, he said:—

A careful computation of Professor W. Thomson, on selected data, which determines the rate of cooling of earthy masses, assigns 98,000,000 years for the whole period of the cooling of the earth's crust from a state of fusion to its present condition; so that, in his judgment, within 100,000,000 of years all our speculations regarding the solid earth must be limited. On the other hand, Professor Houghton finds, from the data which he adopts, 1,018 millions of years to have elapsed while the earth was cooled from 212 deg. Fahrenheit to 122 deg. Fahrenheit, at which temperature we may suppose the waters to have become habitable; and 1,280 millions of years more in cooling from 122 deg. to 77 deg., which is assumed to represent the climate of the later Eocene period in Britain. Computations of this kind cannot be applied, except on the large scale here exemplified, and they lose all their value in the eyes of those who deny the general doctrine of a cooling globe. Much as these periods exceed our conception, they appear to be in harmony with the results of astronomical research, which contemplates spaces, motions, and cycles of periods too vast for words to express, or numerals to count, or symbols to represent. The greatest difficulty in obtaining trustworthy results as to elapsed time is found where it was least expected—among the later cænozoic deposits from rivers and lakes, and on the variable shores of the sea. This is the more disappointing, because within this period falls the history of the human race.

The excitement of the day occurred on the reading of Mr. PENGELLY'S paper.

It was in the air (says the correspondent of the *Star*) that there was to be a "sensation" at the latter part of the day; and as the time drew near many clerical garbs were conspicuous in the crowd, amongst others that of the good Bishop Colenso, who sat behind the scientific champion of his faith during the reading of the paper. Sir Charles Lyell, Sir Roderick Murchison, and many of the most distinguished persons in Bath, were present. Mr. Pengelly's paper was most powerful, and his vigorous statements of the geological position of the forest stratum and raised beach of Devon were clinched by his presentation of the bones and flints with human marks which he exhibited. A very warm discussion followed, which continued so long that the last paper in the section had to be deferred. The chairman congratulated the section that they had got over the discussion on the all exciting question of human antiquity so harmoniously, and intimated that that was about as much as they could stand!

There was also a large company in section E. to hear Sir Roderick Murchison's opening address. This was a very interesting review of the labours of explorers, in which Livingstone, Burton, Kane, Grinell, M'Clintock, Hector, M'Kerrow, Haast, Crawford, Wallace, Bates, Schomburgh, Baker, Speke, Grant, and others were all mentioned with a praise that the audience appreciated.

In Section B—Chemical Science—there was an interesting discussion on gun-cotton, which was pronounced to be in every qualification but stability superior to gunpowder.

In Section F—that of Economic Science and Statistics—the Recorder of Bath, T. W. SAUNDERS, Esq., delivered a very valuable and interesting address on crime and criminals, and stated that since the year 1858 crime had diminished in various parts of the country from eleven to twenty per cent. Professor Levi read a paper entitled "Statistics of the Number and Occupation of Foreigners in England." The census of 1861 showed that there were in England 84,000 foreigners in a total population of 20,000,000, or in the proportion of 0·41 foreigners for every 100 natives, or 261 British subjects for every foreigner.

In the Mechanical Section, G, Mr. WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, LL.D., &c., made some interesting statements respecting the new Atlantic telegraph cable. He said that it was much stronger than the last, and he had every hope that it would answer. Out of forty specimens which had been tested, a cable manufactured by Messrs. Glass and Elliot had been selected. Captain SELWYN declared that he had no confidence in the new cable, and a very warm and animated discussion followed.

In the evening there was a brilliant *soirée* at the Assembly Rooms.

THIRD DAY—FRIDAY.

The business in the various sections was resumed. All were well attended, though perhaps not quite so fully as on Thursday. A heavy gloom was thrown on the whole assembly by the announcement of the fatal accident to the celebrated African traveller, Captain Speke. In the section of Economic Science and Statistics, Dr. FARR, the President, stated that the first business was the reading of an important report, not of the Section, but of the British Association, on the subject of the uniformity of weights and measures. The report in question was then read. It recommended the national adoption of the metric system, the metre, or proposed standard of measure, being 3ft. 3¼ in. in length. After a long conversation, in which Sir J. Bowring, Professor Williamson, Mr. Yates, Mr. Ewart, M.P., Professor Daubeny, Professor Miller, Mr. Bracebridge, Captain Maury, Dr. Colenso, Mr. S. Brown, Sir B. Brodie, Mr. Fellows, Professor Hennessey, M. Ansas, and Sir W. Armstrong all supported the resolutions, the report was unanimously adopted. Mr. BRACEBRIDGE moved that the Section recommended its committee to suggest to the Committee of Council on Education the importance of requiring that the metric system be taught in the schools receiving public grants. Mr. Tite, M.P., Sir B. Brodie, and Colonel Sykes supported the motion, which was adopted. It is noteworthy that the call on Dr. Colenso to speak was received with loud cheers. Of him the *Daily News* correspondent says:—

In appearance the Bishop of Natal is a man you cannot pass. He is tall and decidedly a handsome man, with a countenance which mostly bears witness to intellectual sincerity and singleness, a manner extremely unassuming, restrained and reserved, yet neither austere nor cold—in a word, an English gentleman.

Section E was crowded to its utmost capacity during the whole of the day. Captain Burton's paper on the "Ethnology of Dahomey" gave a description of the people and their Government, did not paint them so black as was anticipated, said little about slavery, and provoked no discussion whatever. The same cannot be said of Mr. Crawfurd's paper, which brought forward arguments which culminated in the declaration that the conclusion seemed to him "inevitable that the earth could not have been peopled throughout from a single point of its surface, and from a single tribe or family, and that all the theories founded on this assumption are but the wild and incoherent dreams of learned and ingenious men, giving full reign to their imaginations." This brought the Rev. Mr. Newman to his feet, who said that he felt it his duty to protest against being called an imaginative dreamer because he clung to the history of the migration of man recorded in a certain old volume for which some persons at least had reverence. Professor Rawlinson, of Oxford, addressed himself to reply to Mr. Crawfurd's statements in detail. He spoke of the migrations of man now going on as indicating the way in which the Indians had migrated to America from Asia, and dwelt upon the identity of languages as being of such a great extent as to prove that the races were derived from one another. He also dwelt on the extent to which it was known that climatic influences would change the external characteristics of man. Mr. M. D. Conway, of Boston, U.S., called attention to the fact that the Indians were an unmigratory people, that they adhered to the inhospitable shores of Massachusetts, and only left when their grasp was forced off by the whites to move westward. The negroes in America were also an unmigratory people. Though badly treated South and North for many years, all inducements to get them to go elsewhere have failed: colonisation has failed on account of the negro's love of the spot where he was born. Yet we are called upon to believe that simply from the love of emigration, or some such desire to improve their condition as influences the Irish emigrant, these people went from an Asiatic to an African home on the one hand, and on the other passed through snow and ice to reach the distant shores of America! Mr. Crawfurd replied to Professor Rawlinson.

In Section D in the course of a discussion, Dr. GIBB gave it as his opinion that in the throat of the negro there are three differences from that of the white man; 1, the invariable presence of the cartilage of Umberg, which is only occasional or rudimentary in the white; 2, the obliquity of vocal chords in the negro, which are flat in the white; 3, the pendent condition of the something or other that we could not catch. Dr. Gibb disclaimed all invention of introducing or declining any controversy upon the negro, though, he said, he knew the advocates of negro inferiority would seize upon what he said. Dr. CRISP said the assertions were based upon too few illustrations and instances of both white and black to be entirely credible; but, granting them true, none of the facts were indications of inferiority. They might be the mere result of a different atmosphere—a difference akin to that of colour. Dr. HEATON asked Dr. Gibb if he had discovered any special function for the additional cartilage of the negro. Dr. GIBB said he had not.

A very large and distinguished company were present in the Geological Section, to hear Mr. CHARLES MOORE'S able paper upon the "Geology of the South West of England," and especially that of the neighbourhood of Bath.

Mr. Moore produced specimen stones from the neighbourhood of Bath; they were about five inches in diameter and six or seven long; each contained a specimen of some kind of fish. He said he could tell by the appearance of the stones what they would contain, and he broke some to show this, and in each case the fish Mr. Moore previously indicated was found. But the most interesting specimen was the one which contained the cuttle-fish. When the stone was broken open not only was the cuttle-fish discovered, but the inky fluid—the sepia—was discovered as in a fish of the same kind that might be taken out of the sea at the present day. There was as much of it as would fill an ordinary-sized ink bottle, and Mr. Moore smeared a portion of it over a piece of white paper, making it as black as ink. He then produced some very perfect specimens of ichthyosauri, found in the neighbourhood of Bath, and a specimen of a fish about the size of a salmon, of six or seven pounds' weight. So perfect was it in shape that but for its colour it might have been handed by mistake to the cook to dress, and yet it must have been millions and millions of years since it lived. In the mammal drift which entirely surrounds Bath, Mr. Moore said, remains of the mammal tribe were very abundant, and he exhibited many interesting specimens.

In the Geographical Section Captain BURTON gave it as his opinion that the Lake Tanganyika, which he reached in 1858, with Captain Speke, was the true source of the Nile. This subject gave rise to a long discussion, in which Sir HENRY HUTCHINSON and Sir RODERICK MURCHISON took part.

In Section B. (Chemical Department), Dr. STEVENSON MACADAM, of Edinburgh, read a paper "On the Pollution of Streams by the Sewage of Towns."

In the evening a lecture was delivered at the theatre by Professor ROSCOE on the action of light, illustrated by a variety of experiments. There was an immense crush to get in, respecting which the *Daily News* correspondent says:—

Well, this may give some idea of the interest excited about seeing the spectral analysis of metals and the burning of the new metal wire, which they say is to supersede gas, if not sunlight. Imagine having a coil of this fine wire, which is about the thickness of a pin, which you can ignite with a lucifer match, and light up a ball-room splendidly. Just now the cost is threepence a foot, but the Magnesium Company (Limited) will no doubt have to come down in their price, and then the wire will become an article of household consumption. Only conceive Davy's delight if he could have made the two twenty-pound weight lumps of magnesium. This wire burning is an example of the conservation of light; shall we ever be provided by science with a more concentrated and cleaner form of conservated heat than coal?

FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY.

On this day only five of the sections held meetings, many of the members of the association joining in excursions to Frome and Stanton Drew. Those who chose the former had the pleasure of lunching with the Earl of Cork, those on the latter with Lady Waldegrave and Mr. Chichester Fortescue. There was also a third excursion to the Radstock collieries.

For those who remained in Bath the most interesting papers read were in the Sections E and F. In the former Lord MILTON gave an account of the hazardous journey which he made in company with Dr. Cheadle and some Irish friend, whose timidity he ridiculed, from Fort Edmonton right through the Hudson's Bay Company's territory to British Columbia. Their route is more northerly than any yet pursued through that region. It was prosecuted with unflagging energy in the face of very great discouragements. His lordship pointed this territory out as a region hitherto shut against colonisation by the exclusive policy of the Hudson's Bay Company, although it offered every inducement to the settler. He also recommended the route he had pursued as one that ought to be followed by all who desired to pass from Canada to British Columbia, being far removed from the Ashburton boundary line, and therefore not exposed to any interference

on the part of the Americans. Another paper by Mr. JOHN CRAUFORD, "On the Supposed Stone, Bronze, and Iron Ages of Society," in which he disputed the prevailing opinion as to that succession, excited a lively discussion, in which the Rev. Professor Rawlinson, of Oxford, Dr. Daubeny, and Mr. Vivian, of Torquay, took part, and thus kept the room crowded till four o'clock. In Section F papers were read on the sanitary statistics of Salisbury, Clifton, and Bath.

The evening was devoted to a banquet given by the Mayor in the Guildhall. After the loyal and patriotic toasts, Sir CHARLES LYELL, in responding to the toast of his health, as President of the Association, referred to meetings of naturalists' field clubs:—

At such gatherings I was delighted to see a larger muster of the clergy taking part in the discussion of scientific matters, as I am sure, as has been so well said by the Archdeacon of Bath, it is by such intercourse and exchange of ideas between the scientific laymen and the clergy that a good understanding and harmony of opinion will be established between all classes on the most important questions in religion and science—(cheers)—a harmony which these clubs and the British Association are admirably calculated to promote. (Cheers.)

Sir RODERICK MURCHISON proposed "The Health o the Mayor of Bath"; the Rev. Mr. KEMBLE, Rector of Bath, that of "Mr. Gore Langton and the House of Commons." After various other toasts, Bishop COLENSO, who was received with great applause, said:—

I have gladly accepted the charge with which I have been honoured, of commending a name to the hearty acceptance, I would say to the admiring respect and veneration, of this assembly. I cannot, indeed, pretend to say that I can do justice to the name of Dr. Livingstone. (Loud cheers.) I cannot speak of his doings as they ought to be spoken of, nor need I speak of them here at all. As far as they have been already communicated to the world, they are known to us all; and what his latest toil has been we cannot know until he himself has told us the story of it. But this I can say, that, as a South African missionary myself, I do know something, more intimately, perhaps, than most here present, of the true nature of those labours—at least of some part of them—not of those of the traveller Livingstone, but of those of the missionary. (Cheers.) I can say this, that, although I have never looked upon his face before this evening, his name has been dear to me for years as a household word; his writings have been studied by me, not merely as containing matters of interest with reference to the tribes of Southern Africa, among some of whom my own lot is cast, but as being records of the life of a devoted Christian teacher, and with the desire that I too might drink into his spirit, and follow in my measure his example. (Cheers.) I count it an honour to be permitted to propose on this occasion "The health of Dr. Livingstone, with our hearty congratulations on his safe return to his native land." And I am desired to couple with this toast "The health of those distinguished foreign men of science who have taken part in this meeting of the association."

Dr. LIVINGSTONE, who was received with enthusiasm, said, in returning thanks on behalf of himself and fellow-visitors for the toast, he thought it a privilege to come to such meetings as those of the British Association, and hear men of science give to the world the results of their labours. This free interchange of ideas tended to promote discoveries, for some might take away the germs of still greater inventions than we at present possessed, and it also prevented important discoveries being lost. In the olden time inventions were kept in families, and in process of time were lost, whilst those communicated to the world by this association never could perish. (Cheers.) He felt thankful for the very kind way in which he had been noticed by Bishop Colenso—(Cheers)—and received by the members—not, however, on his own account personally, but on account of the sympathy which it indicated for the cause with which he was in some measure identified, and for which he hoped to spend the remainder of his days. (Loud cheers.) Several other toasts were given, after which the company separated.

FIFTH DAY—MONDAY.

In section A. (Mathematical and Physical Science) Mr. GLAISHER read a paper describing his recent balloon ascents. He said that he had now made no less than twenty-two, and so far from exhausting the subject they indicated a much wider field for future operations.

At the meeting of the general committee it was resolved that the meeting for 1865 should be held at Birmingham, and that Professor Phillips should be the President.

On Monday evening Bath Theatre was crowded by members of the association, anxious to hear the lecture announced by Dr. Livingstone on his travels and labours in Africa. The LECTURER in the outset, alluded to the contradiction given by recent explorations to the idea that the interior of Africa was a vast sandy desert, acknowledging especially the obligations of travellers to Sir Roderick Murchison in his study at home. He then described the objects of the expedition. He said it appeared to him that if he could open the regions around, and beyond the Zambezi, he should supplement the efforts of our cruisers in the same way as had been done by traders and missionaries on the west coast, and perform a good service to Africa and to England. Dr. Livingstone then narrated the progress of the expedition; the discovery of a navigable entrance to the Zambesi west of the Quillemane river (a fact concealed by the Portuguese, so as to enable them to screen the shipment of slaves from our cruisers); the ascent of Zambesi above Gelte, the object being to reach the Victoria Falls; but this proving impossible owing to the defects of the steamer supplied, the consequent turning aside to ascend the Shirè, an affluent of the Zambesi, and the discovery by Dr. Kirk and himself of Lake Shirwa:—

This lake is not large; it is said to have no outlet, and this is probably the case, for its water is brackish; it abounds in fish, hippopotami, and leeches. The scenery around is very beautiful, the mountains on the east rising to a height of 8,000 or 9,000 feet.

The lecturer then described a people never before visited by Europeans—the Manganja—a people as low as any he ever met, except Bushmen, yet they all cultivate the soil for their sustenance.

Cultivating large tracts of land for grain, a favourite way of using the produce is to convert it into beer. It is not very intoxicating, but when they consume large quantities they do become a little elevated. When a family brews a large quantity the friends and neighbours are invited to drink and bring their hoes with them. They let off the excitement by merrily hoeing their friend's field. At other times they consume large quantities for the same object as our regular topers at home. We entered one village, and found the people all tipsy together. On seeing us the men tried to induce the women to run away, but the ladies, too, were, as we mildly put it, "a little overcome," and laughed at the idea of their running. The village doctor arranged matters by bringing a large pot of the liquid, with the intention, apparently, of reducing us to the general level. Well, the people generally, if we except the coast tribes, are very much like these, without the drunkenness. Wherever the tzetze exists the people possess no cattle, as the insect proves fatal to all domestic animals, except the goat, man, and donkey. Where the slave-trade is unknown the cattle are the only cause of war. The Makololo will travel a month for the sake of lifting cattle; this is not considered stealing, and when the question is put, "Why should you lift what does not belong to you?" they return the Scotch answer, "Why should these Makalaka (or black fellows) possess cattle if they can't defend them?"

The next step was the discovery of the Shirè River, flowing in a broad, gentle stream through a magnificent valley, out to Lake Nyassa. Having gained the goodwill of the people, and gained something by remonstrances against the slave-trade, the mission then arrived out, and was established:—

Having been engaged (he said) in the formation of two missions in another part of the country, and having been familiar with the history of several, I never knew a mission undertaken under more favourable auspices. The good bishop had some 200 people entirely at his disposal, and would soon have presented to the country an example of a free community, supported by its own industry, where fair dealing could be met, which undoubtedly would have created immense influence; for wherever the English name is known it is associated with freedom and fair play. We conducted Bishop Mackenzie and party up to the Highlands, and after spending three or four days with them, returned, and never had any more connection with the conduct of that mission. We carried a boat past Murchison's cataracts. By these the river descends at five different leaps, of great beauty, 1,200 feet in a distance of about 40 miles. Above that we have 60 miles of fine deep river, flowing placidly out of Lake Nyassa. We touched the bottom in a bay with a line of 100 fathoms, and a mile out could find no bottom at 116 fathoms. It contains plenty of fish, and great numbers of natives daily engage in catching them with nets, hooks, spears, torches, and poison. The crocodiles, having plenty of fish to eat, rarely attack men. It is from 50 to 60 miles broad, and we saw at least 225 miles of its length. As seen from the lake, it seems surrounded by mountains, and from these furious storms come suddenly down and raise high seas, which are dangerous for a boat, but the native canoes are formed so as to go easily along the surface. The apparent mountains on the west were ascended last year, and found to be only the edges of a great plateau, 3,000 feet above the sea. This is cool, well watered, and well peopled with the Manganja and the Maori, some of whom possess cattle; and I have no doubt that, the first hardships over, and properly housed and fed, Europeans would enjoy life and comfort. This part of Africa has exactly the same form as Western India at Bombay, only this is a little higher and cooler. Well, having now a fair way into the highlands by means of the Zambesi and Shirè, and a navigable course of river and lake, of two miles across, which all the slaves for the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, as well as some for Cuba, took, and nearly all the inhabitants of this densely peopled country actually knowing how to cultivate cotton, it seemed likely that their strong propensity to trade might be easily turned to the advantage of our country as well as theirs. And here I beg to remark, that on my first journey, my attention not having then been turned to the subject, I noticed only a few cases of its cultivation, but on this I saw much more than I had previously any idea of. The cotton is short in the staple, strong, and like wool in the hand—as good as upland American. A second variety has been introduced, as is seen in the name being foreign cotton, and a third of very superior quality, very long in the fibre, though usually believed to belong to South America, was found right in the middle of the continent, in the country of the Makololo. A tree of it was eight inches in diameter, or like an ordinary appletree. And all these require replanting not oftener than once in three years. There is no danger of frosts, either, to injure the crops. No sooner, however, had we begun our labours among the Manganja than the African Portuguese, by instigating the Ajawa, with arms and ammunition, to be paid for in slaves, produced the utmost confusion. Village after village was attacked and burnt, for the Manganja, armed only with bows and arrows, could not stand before firearms. The bowman's way of fighting is to be in ambush, and shoot his arrows unawares, while those with guns, making a great noise, cause the bowmen to run away. The women and children become captives. This process of slave-hunting went on for some months, and then a panic seized the Manganja nation. All fled down to the river, only anxious to get that between them and their enemies; but they had left all their food behind them, and starvation of thousands ensued. I have always hated putting the blame of being baffled upon any one else, from a conviction that a man ought to succeed in all feasible projects, in spite of everybody; and, moreover, I wish not to be understood as casting a slur on the Portuguese in Europe, the Viscount Lavradio, the Viscount Sa da Bandeira, and others, who are as anxious to see the abolition of the slave-trade as could be desired; but the evil is done by the assertion in Europe of dominion in Africa, when it is quite well known that the Portuguese in Africa were only a few half-castes, the children of converts and black women, who have actually to pay tribute to the pure natives. A great nation like ours cannot get rid of the obligations to other members of the great community of nations. The police of the sea must be maintained, and should we send no more cruisers to suppress the slave-trade we should soon be obliged to send them to suppress piracy, for no traffic engenders lawlessness as does this odious trade. The plan I proposed required a steamer on Lake Nyassa, to take up the ivory-trade, as it is by the aid of that trade that the traffic of slaves is carried on. The Government sent out a steamer, which, though an excellent one, was too deep for the Shirè. Another steamer was then built at my own expense; this was all that could be desired, and the Lady Nyassa or Lady of the Lake was actually unscrewed and ready for conveyance to the scene of the missionary work, but that must be done by younger men, specially educated for it—men willing to rough it, and yet hold quietly and patiently on. When I became Consul it was with the confident hope that I should carry out this work, and I do not mean to give it up. If being baffled had ever made me lose heart I should never have been here in the position which by your kindness I now occupy. I intend to make another attempt, but this time to the north of the Portuguese territory, and I feel greatly encouraged by the interest you show, as it cannot be for the person, but from your sympathy for the cause of human liberty; for it startles us to see a great nation of our own blood despising the African's claim to humanity, and drifting helplessly into a war about him, and then drifting quite as helplessly into abolition and anti-slavery principles.

The MAYOR of BATH, in a graceful speech, moved a vote of thanks to the President, which was seconded by Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, who deemed it his duty to mention the two points upon which he differed from Sir Charles, namely, the difference of casual conditions in the earlier periods of the earth, which Sir R. Murchison thinks much greater and more violent than Sir C. Lyell; and, secondly, the fossils of the lower Silurian.

PUBLIC MEN ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

Lord STANLEY was last week in Tipperary. On Tuesday he presided at the annual dinner of the Tipperary Union Farming Society, and delivered a very excellent speech. He expressed a hope that the exodus of Irishmen was nearly over; that the cultivation of the land would be further improved; and that the closest feelings of good-will would obtain between Irishmen and Englishmen. Regretting his and his father's compulsory absenteeism, he still could say that there was not a farm or a farmer on their estates with whom they were not acquainted. The following is an extract from his lordship's speech:—

He might be thought too sanguine, but he could not bring himself to take a desponding view of the future of Ireland, and especially of that part of it. Recent bad seasons had operated against the farmers; and from all parts of Ireland, but especially from the south and west, there had been of late years a continuous outflow of emigration. They had no security against the recurrence of bad seasons, and the course they should adopt was to guard against the popular phrase—having too many eggs in one basket, or, in other words, placing too much dependence on any particular crop. The present year happily was the most prosperous since 1860, and the drought that prevailed had not been half so severely felt in Ireland as in England. If he thought that the drain of the population were to continue for any considerable time, that the country was to become a mere grazing field, and cattle were to take the place of men, he would not be able to express himself hopefully; and, as an Englishman, he should deeply lament that the empire was deprived of so many stout hearts and strong arms, so much capacity for labour, and the heroic courage which had been tested long ago, and might be required again. But his reading and observation led him to doubt that the tide of emigration would continue to flow at the same rate, and although he knew that a country so vast as America must always attract numbers to its shores, the fact of the war raging in the United States, where there was a Government expenditure of about half a million a day, and the indication which he believed to exist of the approaching termination of that tremendous conflict, induced him to believe that when the war ceased the release from military service of about a million of men would reduce the demand for European labour. Moreover, he saw with pleasure the gradual increase of wages in Ireland, which, as it progressed, must remove many of the temptations to emigrate. As men became abundant in America wages would diminish; as they decreased in Ireland wages would increase, and thus before long the disparity of wages which existed would be in a large measure removed.

On Monday evening week, Professor FAWCETT delivered a lecture in the Town Hall, Brighton, on "Parliamentary Reform." The large room was crowded by an audience composed mainly of working men, but which included a tolerable sprinkling of ladies. The Professor, on ascending the platform, was greeted with enthusiastic applause, and the feeling exhibited throughout the address was of the warmest description. In reply to some questions as to the views expressed by him on the theory of taxation, the Professor explained that, although he felt that the working man was too much taxed, yet he felt, and said, that so long as the income-tax existed, the clerk with his 100*l.* or 150*l.* a-year, was as much or more taxed than the working man who earned his 3*l.* a-week; and that he had also remarked that, so far as he could judge of direct taxation as a scheme of the Financial Reform Association, if the whole of the money got from the people was raised by direct taxation, we must have an income-tax of 5*s.* in the pound, and it would be impossible and cruel to raise that from the working man. The Professor then entered upon the Reform

question, and expressed his admiration of Mr. Gladstone's speech on that subject, and stated his belief that that speech had made Mr. Gladstone the future leader of the Liberal party. However, he was of opinion that, good as the speech was, it was not satisfactory, not being sufficiently full or precise. He enlarged upon various facts, showing that the working classes were qualified for the exercise of the suffrage; he reviewed the various objections brought against an extension of the franchise, and explained his proposal as to the re-distribution of seats which would accompany an extension of the franchise. He would not disfranchise the small boroughs, but he would group them together, so that every market town in the kingdom should be represented. In this way he believed many advantages would be gained. If four or five small boroughs were grouped together, we should bring together four or five prominent landholders who each had a special interest clashing with that of the others, and in such a way the boroughs might be made independent. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The line must be drawn somewhere, and if an artificial and arbitrary line were drawn, it would always present a case for fresh agitation. If it was said that all boroughs having less than 6,000 population should be disfranchised, an argument would at once be raised that the line should be drawn at the 6,500 population—and so on. By his plan he believed the great inequality at present existing between the county and borough representation would be removed. He did not pledge himself to the plan, but he thought it worthy of consideration, and should be glad to hear their opinion of it. At the close of the lecture a cordial vote of thanks was awarded to Professor Fawcett, who, in acknowledging the compliment, stated his intention of offering himself as a candidate for Brighton at the next election.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. W. E. BAXTER, M.P. for the Montrose Burghs, addressed a crowded meeting of the electors and non-electors of Montrose in the Assembly Hall. He commenced his elaborate speech by referring to the prodigal expenditure of public money, though, happily, the estimates have begun to diminish under the firm hand of our present admirable Chancellor of the Exchequer. He then passed on to the question of reform, expressing his regret that the subject had been neglected at the present period of quiet and prosperity. He could conceive of no measure more Conservative in its nature or more calculated permanently to strengthen the British Constitution than the bill of Mr. Baines to reduce the franchise in towns from 10*l.* to 6*l.*, which would add about 240,000 to the electoral body in England and Wales, leaving two-thirds of the male population still outside the line, and giving to the working classes only one vote to three and a-half votes of the classes above them. Surely there was nothing alarming or revolutionary in such a moderate advance. The hon. gentleman then spoke at some length on the ecclesiastical questions of the day, as follows:—

I pass on, gentlemen, to another class of subjects, which are likely to attract a good deal of attention and occupy no small portion of the time of Parliament for years to come. You have all noticed the many bills which have been introduced in the interest of religious liberty, for opening up the English Universities, for abolishing tests, for modifying the effect of formulas, &c., and you also know that renewed attempts have been made to alter the anomalous and utterly indefensible state of ecclesiastical endowments in Ireland. Now, gentlemen, no one dislikes more than I do the introduction of the theological element into our debates; but, unfortunately, the institutions of this country force upon the Legislature the discussion of such subjects, and there are one or two matters connected with the present aspect of questions of this kind, as well in Great Britain as in Ireland, to which I am anxious to call your attention—not at all, however, in the spirit of dogmatism, or to advocate my own particular views, but to point out to you that there are questions of a semi-political semi-ecclesiastical nature which must be solved by-and-bye—which will force themselves into prominence, and which we must be prepared to face. No doubt now-a-days you hear it often said—perhaps it may be the prevailing sentiment—that however illogical and peculiar the present state of religious endowments in this country, especially in Ireland, a settlement has been come to which has been practically acquiesced in, and which, having been found to work tolerably well, ought not to be disturbed. Now, gentlemen, there appear to me to be circumstances which render the finality of this so-called settlement improbable, if not impossible. We have at this moment in the ecclesiastical, as well as the political world, a sort of truce—a comparative calm—but the prudent seaman consults the mercury no less than the appearance of the clouds and the sea, and it is because, in my view, a period of turmoil is before us in this country—when these arrangements said to be permanent will be assailed by all the strength of a great party, that I think it is not the part of true statesmanship to shut our eyes and say, "Let well alone." Look at the religious state of Ireland at this moment. To establish Protestantism there, we first tried downright persecution, and that failed; then we tried a system of repression favouring our fellow-religionists to the utmost of our power, and placing the Roman Catholics under all sorts of civil disabilities, and that, too, miserably and lamentably failed. The third and present experiment is one of indiscriminate endowment, and that is breaking down also. The abolition of Church cess and the passing of the Tithe Commutation Act paved the way for the endowment of Maynooth. Public opinion will, by-and-bye, compel an advance in the first direction, and then we shall have a strong party advocating progress in the second. If you give up in Ireland the territorial for the congregational system in connection with the Established Church, as is proposed by moderate Liberals, why not endow the Roman Catholic priesthood? Logically, you may just as well pay the clergy as the professors, and if we are to go on in either direction—and I, for one, do not see that we can stand still—what becomes of the boasted tranquillity? You now in the sister country uphold a Protestant Church Establishment which Mr. Macaulay twenty years ago said that foreigners wondered should be suffered to exist among civilised men, and at the same time you grant money to a college whose pupils are the inveterate enemies of that Church—a grant which Sir R. Peel last year said had failed in the object for which his father had intended it; and you make stipendiaries also of the opposing Presbyterian bodies in the north—the orthodox and the Unitarians—by doling out to them a pittance—96*l.* odd cash—(a laugh)—in the shape of *Regium Donum* which one of their own clergymen says has made them "the most beggarly denomination in Christendom," and which the increasing non-endowed bodies positively refuse to take; and you cherish, after all, the hope that this curious state of things will be abiding. Gentlemen, you know that I am a Dissenter and a Voluntary; but I deprecate any sudden, violent, radical change. There are, however, what have been called extreme ultra-Dissenters, with whose opinions and feelings I have some acquaintance. Now, of this I am sure that, in the furtherance of their ulterior views, there are two things which they ardently desire—viz., 1st, a Church Establishment forced upon and upheld against the sentiments of the majority of the nation, as in Ireland; and 2ndly, the friends of a Church Establishment insisting on maintaining rights which irritate Dissenters, and keep open the sore, as in England; and they do not want the weaker taken out of the way till the stronger can be successfully assailed. The great argument for maintaining in all its integrity that Church of England which I believe to be at present established, not only by law, but in the affections of the people, is, that it is the poor man's Church; but apply that argument to Ireland. The poor man there pays for his own Church, and if the State should provide a Church for him, why, then, you should establish Roman Catholicism. But is the tendency of a public opinion in favour of further endowments of any kind? The position of religious parties in this country has been greatly altered during the last twenty or thirty years; and I desire to lay before you one or two facts of a suggestive nature, and a few figures which I have taken some trouble in preparing, and which, perhaps, may not be considered as of no value. In the first place, take Scotland. In 1842, as you all know, the great majority of the people were connected with the Established Church. Now, there appear from the clerical lists to be 1,200 ministers of that Church, and 1,900 ministers of the Dissenting bodies. Together, the Free Church and United Presbyterians have 250 more clergymen than the Established Church, and raised the year before last 540,000*l.*—a sum greatly exceeding the revenues of the Establishment, even when you add to the latter the sums paid yearly from the Consolidated Fund for the augmentation of small stipends, under the provisions of three Acts of George the Third and George the Fourth. Permit me now to submit to you some curious statistics regarding the progress of Nonconformity in England. From 1841 to 1851 the number of religious edifices built in England and Wales was as follows:—

Church of England	1,197
Dissenting	4,397

The population increased between 1841 and 1851 by 2,013,461, or 12.6 per cent. The increase of sittings in the Established Church was 541,079, or 11.3 per cent.

The increase of sittings in the Methodist body was 630,448, or 40.3 per cent.

The increase of sittings in the Congregational body was 212,992, or 24.9 per cent.

The increase of sittings in the Baptist body was 163, 189, or 27.7 per cent.

The Methodists, therefore, provided during this period nearly 100,000 more sittings than the Church provided, while the three bodies together did more than double the work done by the Establishment, and their rates of increase, as compared with the increase of the population, was as *three* to *one*. The progress of Dissent in the twenty years previous to 1851 was stated in a very careful paper read before the Statistical Society of London by the Rev. E. Wyatt Edzell, and printed in the journal of the society for January, 1851. The tables used by Mr. Edzell were compiled for him by the Rev. J. Blisse, and showed the following results:—

Increase of Places of Worship, 1831-51.

Denomination.	Increase.	Increase per cent.
Established Church...	2,175	... 18.39
Congregationalists ...	732	... 39.78
Baptists	742	... 61.77
Methodists	3,997	... 102.19
Roman Catholics ...	222	... 59.20

The progress of Dissent since 1851 cannot be stated with the same completeness, but there exist in the denominational manuals some returns which indicate that it has not been less than it was previous to that year. The following are some selected facts:—In the seven years from 1856 to 1862 the Wesleyans built 529 new places of worship = to 754 in ten years. In five years from 1856 to 1861 the Congregationalists built 272 new chapels = to 554 in ten years. During the last ten years the English Congregational Chapel-Building Society have aided in the erection of 182 places of worship; and it was stated at a meeting of that society in October last that while the Established Church was building new places of worship in London at the rate of ten every year, the Congregationalists alone were building at the rate of twenty every year. In the ten years from 1851 to 1861 the Roman Catholics built 254 new places of worship, being an increase of nearly fifty per cent. on their previous number. If, however, it is required to be seen what Dissent has done and can do under the most unfavourable circumstances, attention should be directed to Wales. The present position of the Church and the Dissenting sects in the Principality, as far as I have been able to ascertain, it is as follows:—the Church has about 1,150 places of worship, with sittings for 26 per cent. of the population. The total number of Dissenting places of worship is about 3,000. There may be a dozen less or as many more. These places furnish accommodation for 60 per cent. of the population. According to the census of religious worship taken on Sunday, March 30, 1851, we find that the aggregate number of attendants at all the places of worship in the Principality, including Monmouthshire, amounted to 968,595, and that out of that number 174,947, or little more than one-sixth of the whole, attended the service of the Church at one part or other of the day. The slowness of the Church in its movements may be more broadly illustrated from the fact that, since the Reformation, as was stated by Canon Wordsworth at a meeting of the Church-Building Society, only 4,000 new churches had been built. Canon Wordsworth called this an "immense increase." But what have the Nonconforming bodies done in the same period? At the time of the Reformation there was not a single Nonconformist church in England. Even in 1772 there were only 1,160 Nonconformist places of worship. In 1850 their number had increased to more than 20,000. I might enlarge on this subject by reference to the state of things in our colonies, and of the results of their having adopted a course different from that of the mother country, but I do not wish to weary you or to do more than ask your attention to these figures; and, therefore, I will only say further that those who wish to preserve the integrity of the Church of England, and to confer upon that venerable institution greater elasticity and power, should be careful not to keep up irritating grievances, such as Church-rates and University Tests. The present policy of the Conservatives has an effect precisely the opposite of what they intend. The ultra-Dissenters hail it with satisfaction, and, if persisted in, we shall probably, at no distant day, see the great Liberal party—now deprived of a banner by the consummation of the policy of Free Trade—driven by the force of public opinion to undertake ecclesiastical reform. (Applause.)

Passing to foreign questions, he expressed approval of the new policy which the Government had been obliged to pursue in the affairs of China. He rejoiced at our non-interference in the American war, and that both parties in the State supported the policy of abstention. Reviewing at some length the incidents of the American struggle, he pointed out various circumstances which showed a change of feeling in the North on the slavery question, and continued:—

Mr. Jefferson Davis and his friends went to war to perpetuate and extend the institution of negro slavery, but God makes the wrath of man to praise Him, and that very step is likely not only to prove the death knell of the domestic institution, but to annihilate that plantation system, the cry of which I believe had gone up to heaven, and to destroy the influence of that slave-owning aristocracy who, to use the words of one of their own number, "hates everything free, from free schools upwards." Many of you, I doubt not, have read Longfellow's beautiful poem, entitled, "The Slave Singing at Midnight." Do you recollect the last two verses?—

> Paul and Silas, in their prison,
> Sang of Christ, the Lord arisen,
> And an earthquake's arm of might
> Broke the dungeon gates at night.
>
> But, alas! what holy angel
> Brings the slave this glad evangel?
> And what earthquake's arm of might
> Breaks his dungeon gates at night?

The earthquake has come sooner than was expected. Let us wait patiently and reverently—for a struggle so terrible cannot be without a use and a purpose—and by-and-bye, perhaps, we shall hear the "still small voice." (Loud applause.)

Mr. Baxter rejoiced in the victory of the Government in the great Danish debate in July, the whole tendency of which was towards peace and non-interference, and also because it showed that the Ultramontane Roman Catholics, who were ordered to vote against a Ministry which sympathised with free Italy, were not to be permitted to dictate to the people and Parliament of England.

It is the second defeat which the combined Tories and Romanists have received of late—the first being when they voted against Mr. Gladstone's Paper Duty Bill, on the suspension of the Galway contract, and perhaps it may break up the alliance. At all events it tended to delay the ascension of the Conservatives to power; and if we are to have the Liberals in office for some time longer, let them do some liberal things. The present Ministry cannot go on in a new Parliament trading on the measures of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, without a programme, without a declared policy. There are men in Lord Palmerston's Cabinet who have been great public benefactors in the past. My hope and confidence is that they will again be prepared to unfurl the old banner, and temperately, gradually, but firmly, insist on measures of progress and reform. (Loud applause.)

ARRIVAL AND EXAMINATION OF MULLER.

The Etna, with Muller on board, the supposed murderer of Mr. Briggs, passed Queenstown on Thursday, and proceeded to Liverpool. At the departure of the prisoner from New York there was little or no public demonstration, though at an earlier period threats of violence had been made among the German population. The New York papers publish a correspondence in which Inspector Tanner acknowledges the aid received from Mr. Kennedy, superintendent of the New York police. Respecting the voyage, one account says:—

Muller was taken on board the Etna on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., by United States Marshal Murray, and then handed over to the custody of Inspectors Tanner and Kerressey, the wharf at New York being thronged at the moment of his embarkation by a dense crowd, which, however, appeared to have been attracted simply by curiosity, and gave no indication of any feeling either friendly or hostile to the accused. Muller appears to have enjoyed the voyage quite as much as if it had been a pleasure trip instead of an excursion which must end in an issue of life or death. He ate, drank, and slept well, and laughed and joked with the officers who were in charge of him; altogether he seems to have behaved as little as possible like a man who had upon his mind the weight of an atrocious crime. Dickens was during the passage his author of predilection—but he spent his hours in company not with Bill Sykes but with David Copperfield and Sam Weller, declaring that making the acquaintance of the last-named gentleman has afforded him the greatest pleasure. Concerning the crime with which he stands charged, he was warned to say nothing to the very few individuals who were allowed to hold communication with him; but he persisted throughout in declaring his innocence and maintaining that this

would be fully substantiated in the end. He has been treated during the voyage with great kindness, never having been ironed or even handcuffed, and his cheerfulness appears to have been unvarying.

The Etna arrived at Liverpool on Friday night. Muller was landed at the south end of the Prince's Pier, and not at the great landing-stage. This was a great disappointment to many thousands of persons who had assembled at the latter place. The prisoner was in charge of the Liverpool police, who brought him to land, in company with the London officers and the witnesses, in a special steamer. Muller was conveyed to the Detective Police-office. The *Liverpool Courier* states that a great crowd collected round the office, which was speedily filled with persons wishing to have a look at Muller. The excitement was very great indeed, and many persons waited for hours, but the prisoner was not removed. He was supplied with refreshments, of which he partook very heartily, and lay down to rest about a quarter to one o'clock a.m. Previous to doing so he expressed very great dissatisfaction at so many persons being admitted into the room.

Inspector Tanner, with Muller, left Liverpool on Saturday morning by the nine o'clock express train. At 2.35 p.m. the train drew up at the ticket platform, near the Camden station, where hundreds of people had congregated. The carriage containing the prisoner was instantly besieged by the crowd. The tickets having been collected, the train moved on, many of the people, as it did so, hooting and groaning. On its arrival at the Euston station, the excitement was still more intense. The train was drawn up so that the carriage containing Muller was immediately opposite a side outlet into Seymour-street. There the police-van stood with its door towards the platform ready to receive him; and the moment he stepped upon the platform, which he did in a light, jaunty manner, he was assailed with groans. The officers hurried him across the platform, and amid a scene of tumult entered the prison van, which was then driven off amid many manifestations of popular indignation. He was driven to Bow-street. There the same intense curiosity was shown to catch a glimpse of him by the people assembled in the street. Muller alighted, amid a storm of groans and hisses, with a light step and almost flippant air. He did not seem in the least disconcerted by the hooting with which he was assailed by the mob, and to them his appearance was evidently disappointing. Slim, pale, short, with light sandy hair, and anything but attractive features, dressed in thin, shabby clothes, and wearing a battered white straw hat, he had a very ordinary appearance. This opinion was freely expressed among the crowd, and a stalwart costermonger declared, with unpleasant vehemence, that "he could fight six on 'em at once." Others declared their belief that he could not have done the deed without assistance.

In the inspector's room Muller was placed within the dock, Inspectors Tanner and Williamson standing by his side, and his solicitor, Mr. T. Beard, being also present. He gave his name as "Franz Muller," and his address as "16, Park-terrace, Old Ford-road, Victoria-park," the residence of Mr. Blythe, at which he was lodging before his departure for America. When Mr. Durkin read the charge over to him his head drooped a little, and there was an appearance of exhaustion about him as he was being conducted from the inspector's room, but on gaining the yard outside he brightened up again, and walked rapidly to his cell. Mr. Beard, who, oddly enough, was himself assailed in a railway-carriage shortly after the murder of Mr. Briggs, was allowed to have an interview with the prisoner in the cell, accompanied by Dr. Juch, a German, who is connected with the German Legal Society, which has undertaken the defence of Muller [and which assert that they have a clear case of *alibi* for him]. The interview occupied more than an hour, and was of course strictly private.

On Monday, at eleven o'clock, Franz Muller, tailor, aged twenty-four, was placed at the bar of the Bow-street Police-court, charged with the wilful murder of Mr. Thomas Briggs, on the night of the 9th of July last. There was a crowd of some 500 people waiting to see the prisoner removed from the cells to the court. At half-past seven Mr. Durkin cleared the space between the police station and the court opposite, and Muller was taken across to the cells attached to the latter. There was some shouting as he passed, but the prisoner took no notice of it, and when he was out of sight the mob dispersed, satisfied of the impossibility of getting admission to hear the examination. Consequently at ten o'clock, when the doors of the court were open, the street was comparatively clear, a strong body of police being stationed at each end of the street to prevent a crowd in front of the building. Mr. Flowers was the presiding magistrate for the day.

The examination lasted till about three o'clock, but brought out little beyond what was before known.

Step by step (says the *Daily News*) the old ground was carefully gone over—the chief witnesses examined being the same who were examined in America, and whose statements, coupled with certain circumstantial evidence, led to the extradition of the prisoner. The watch and chain and walking-stick of the late Mr. Briggs were identified beyond all question, not only by his son, but by other witnesses, but some slight doubt appears to exist about the identity of the two hats—the hat supposed to have been left in the carriage by the prisoner, and the hat supposed to have belonged to Mr. Briggs, which was found in Muller's possession. Mr. Briggs, jun. (we call him junior for the sake of distinction), appeared to think that his late father's hat was much higher from rim to crown than the one brought over from America, though he appeared to think, from certain signs inside, that it had been altered by some hatter. The evidence of the cabman tending to identify the hat of the prisoner led to much cross-examination by Mr. Beard, the solicitor retained by the German societies for the defence. The cabman's evidence is somewhat complicated, as he states that he purchased several hats within short periods of each other, and though his memory is very sharp and defined relative to the signs of the hat which he identifies as the prisoner's, it is exceedingly vague regarding the other hats. The solicitor for the defence has evidently something to produce on which he relies to upset this part of the evidence, and, with the consent of the counsel for the prosecution and the court, the cabman's examination has been adjourned.

The inquiry was adjourned to Monday next. The same writer thus speaks of Muller's personal appearance:—

Franz Muller is short, but firmly knit, and with a very determined lower jaw. Like most Germans, he is fair—rather weak-looking in complexion—but this effect is counteracted by his solid head. His expression is not pleasing; his light blueish-grey eyes are set far back in his head, and he has a downcast look, but his forehead is high, his head is well balanced, and his mouth is not coarse. His hands are large and muscular; he is in tolerably good condition, and in certain lights of the court has a pugilistic appearance. He understands English fairly, and listened to the evidence with stolid composure, making no remarks to his solicitor. He stood up for more than an hour with his back to the crowd in the court, and at the end of that time was accommodated with a chair.

There was some delay in getting the prisoner out of the dock, owing to the passage having become blocked up; but he stood quite calm and collected. After his removal to the cell Mr. Burnaby asked him if he wanted anything, and during this brief interview Muller said if he had to speak he should prefer doing so in the English language, as he could express himself more clearly than he could in his own native tongue. On Sunday morning he told the officer in attendance upon him that he had passed a very good night, and for the first time showed an inclination to talk. He asked why he had not been taken to Stepney, instead of Bow-street. The constable told him that all Government prosecutions were conducted at Bow-street. He replied, "Well, it's of no consequence. I shall get justice wherever it is." He had meat and potatoes for his dinner, but did not seem to enjoy the meal so much as usual, and became slightly depressed until he heard a drunken Irishman in the yard bawling and swearing while being dragged to one of the cells. This occurrence apparently caused him much amusement, and he spoke of the great prevalence of drunkenness in this country as compared with his own. He added, "that he was never in a police-station before, and the sooner he got out of this one the better."

The inquest on the body of Mr. Briggs was resumed yesterday. The cabman Matthews was the chief witness under examination. At the request of Mr. Beard he put on the hat found in the railway-carriage, and supposed to be Muller's. He declared that the hat was much too large for his head. Mr. T. J. Briggs gave evidence similar to that which he gave at Bow-street on Monday. He pointed out the material difference between the hat found in the possession of Muller on board the Victoria and that worn by his unfortunate father. The proceedings were again adjourned.

George King, the man who foolishly accused himself of being an accomplice of Muller, was brought up on Saturday at the Worship-street Court, when Mr. Lee, who saw two men in the carriage with Mr. Briggs, swore positively that the prisoner was not one of them. Some other evidence having been given, the magistrate read the prisoner a sound lecture, and discharged him.

THE CROPS OF 1864.

Mr. Turner, land agent, Richmond, writes to the *Times* under the date of the 13th:—

I have just returned from a journey over much of the same ground as I inspected last year, and as I write I am surrounded by samples of grain procured in many of our best corn-producing counties. According to my previous course, I shall begin my report with wheat. There is considerable difficulty in conveying a correct idea about this crop, owing to that of last year proving an unusually great one, and of the natural tendency of the mind to compare this year's crop with that of what I fear we must regard as the crop of an exceptional year. After careful examination, I am satisfied that we have this year, in bulk, a full average crop of wheat; but I do not think, according to all the samples I have seen, and from all the other evidence I have obtained, that wheat this year will weigh so much by 2lb. per bushel as it did last year. A casual observer might say that is a trifling difference, but when it is remembered that the 2lb. per bushel constitutes one thirty-second part of the whole crop, its serious importance will at once be admitted. Wheat, however, in all the southern counties, and, indeed, as far north as York, has all been secured in excellent condition. I do not mean in condition to keep, but it is sufficiently dry to be at once brought into use, and most of it has been got in without a damaged grain. The samples I have procured, where the weight is really known, are mostly 63lb. per bushel; the highest weight of all my samples is 66 lb. per bushel; this last is an uncommonly bold sample of red wheat from Norfolk. A good deal of wheat in the northern counties has been carried during the last few days, and, owing to the frequent showers we have had lately, its condition is much inferior to that of the southern counties. There is no fear of it keeping well, but much of it will not be fit to grind until it has had the benefit of October's winds. Barley: This crop varies a great deal, but over the whole kingdom I think it is unquestionably above an average crop. Owing to excessive drought and other circumstances, a greater proportion than usual will, I believe, be found unfit for malting purposes. Oats are an irregular crop; on the whole under an average in bulk, but their condition is unusually good. I have before me some fine samples. I have one, grown in Yorkshire, plump, thin in the skin, and as white as rice; and in all districts where heavy crops of oats are grown the samples will be found unusually free from inferior grains. Beans: This crop is a very unequal one; in some places it was good and well podded, in others not half a crop; in not a few fields they have been ploughed down. I have before me a beautiful sample I got in Cheshire, but the crop was a miserable one. On the whole the bean crop is clearly under an average one. Peas I think an average crop, and they have been got into the stackyard in unusually good condition. Turnips: I am deeply grieved to have to report very unfavourably on the crop of this important root; but there can, I think, be no doubt that over the kingdom the crop is not half so heavy as might reasonably have been expected. In many counties they have not a quarter of a crop; and it is lamentable to see acres upon acres of bare fallow where fine swedes ought to have been growing. The swedes of the northern counties, though much inferior in weight to what was hoped for, are far superior to those grown in the south. In a very regular crop which I examined yesterday I measured one which was fully eighteen inches in circumference, and in another good field I walked over to-day I found one measuring fully twenty-one inches round it. Grass: With few exceptions, chiefly in Westmorland and Cumberland, with some dales in Yorkshire, grass-land has been completely burnt up. Pastures have long ago lost their ordinary green colour, and have resembled a close-cut oat stubble. Most farmers have found it absolutely necessary to give their stock cake or corn, and with such addition, it is wonderful to see how well animals have keep their condition. After-grass, or fog, as it is called in Yorkshire, is absolutely worthless. Hay was a moderate crop, and in consequence of the scarcity of grass, is held at extravagant prices. It will thus be seen that, owing to the total want of after-grass and of grass in our pastures, our present means of making fat are much curtailed, and when the great failure in the turnip crop is taken into consideration it seems clear that our ordinary mode of fattening stock during next winter will have to be considerably modified.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princesses and the Duchess of Coburg, enjoys her usual walks and drives through the grounds, and around the district as far as Braemar and other places, while the Duke of Coburg and the gentlemen of the suite are daily out in the woods and forests. Their success in deerstalking has been fair; but on the moors the grouse are now very wild, consequently poor bags have been got during the last ten days. The Marchioness of Ely has been suffering for some time from an attack of scarlatina, but she is now nearly convalescent. Earl Russell is now in attendance on the Queen in place of Sir Charles Wood.

Prince Alfred has returned from his trip to Norway, and is now at Balmoral. He is expected to rejoin the Racoon after a short visit to the Queen. Prince Arthur is at Baden-Baden.

Lord Palmerston will be eighty years old the 20th of next month.

It is whispered that for some reason or other (perhaps known only to diplomatists of the highest class) the negotiations for the marriage of the Princess Dagmar of Denmark, sister of the Princess of Wales, with the Prince Imperial of Russia have been broken off.—*Court Journal.*

An official notice from the Foreign Office announces that the blockade established in the Gulf of Mexico and on the Pacific coast of Mexico has been raised.

Law, Assize, and Police.

IMPORTANT DECISION RESPECTING HOMŒOPATHY.—On Friday the case of Schirbler *v.* Harding was heard before Mr. Bayley, the judge of the Westminster County Court. It was an action to recover 16*l.* 5*s.* for attendance and medicine supplied as an homœopathist. Mr. Davis appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Roberts for the defendant. Mr. Roberts said that under the 65th section of the Medical Registration Act the plaintiff could not recover, not being legally registered. Mr. Davis argued at great length that the act did not bear on the plaintiff, who did not claim as a medical man, but merely as an homœopathist—that it was a most important question, which had not yet been decided, and one in which great interest was felt by the profession generally. His Honour: But he calls himself a medical man. Mr. Davis: So he is—a foreign medical man, and a person may describe himself as he pleases; but he does not claim as such. His Honour: But homœopathists use medicine. Mr. Davis: But the object of the act was to prevent improper and unqualified persons using titles they had no right to. Here such is not the case. We state what we are; you come to us; there is no disguise; if you do come and make a contract you are bound by it. His Honour: But the 32nd section says that no one but those legally qualified and registered under this act can recover for surgical or medical advice or medicine supplied. Now, homœopathists supply medicine. There is also a section (the 33rd) that provides for the admission of those gentlemen by application to the Privy Council; therefore I fear I cannot assist you. Mr. Davis: But, as I have before said, we do not come under the act, nor have we any ambition to do so; therefore the question is as to the meaning of the term "medical," and as it is of deep importance to the profession, we ask you for a decision. His Honour: There has been no deci-

sion. Mr. Davis: No. His Honour: The act says "practising medicine"; and as homœopathists "practise medicine," although I believe they are great benefactors, I must decide against you. Mr. Roberts then applied for costs, but his Honour said that as the defendant had the benefit of plaintiff's attendance and medicine, he did not think it a case for costs, and would not give any. Judgment for defendant, without costs.

IMPRISONING A WIFE IN A BEDROOM.—A most extraordinary case was brought under the notice of Mr. Norton at the Lambeth Police-court on Thursday. Application was made for a warrant against a Mr. Hammond, of Laurel House, Peckham, for having assaulted his wife and confined her in a room. The warrant was granted, and both Mr. Hammond and his wife were brought to the court. The latter presented a most pitiable appearance. She described how she had been beaten by her husband, and locked up for months in a bedroom. She attributed it to the influence of two women over her husband. One of these women was also put at the bar. Eventually the case was remanded. It was stated casually that Mrs. Hammond had brought 600*l.* a-year to her husband. Yesterday, Mr. Hammond, and his servants, Allen and Emily Wakeman, were brought up for further examination at Lambeth Police-court. Mrs. Hammond underwent a long examination and cross-examination, and some strange disclosures were made. Eventually the prisoners were all committed for trial.

WITCHCRAFT IN TIPPERARY.—A case of this description came before the magistrates sitting on Thursday at Carrick-on-Suir. The reputed witch, Mary Doheny, was placed in the dock, and she had an infant, a few months old, in her arms. She is the wife of a blind man, and has been in the neighbourhood about fourteen months. The principal witnesses, a constable named Reeves, and his wife, said that the prisoner lived with them "almost constantly, eating, drinking, and 'bewitching' Mrs. Reeves, until she has grown, who before had been a fine, handsome-looking woman, pale and emaciated, with peculiarly lustrous but sunken eyes." The father of Mrs. Reeves was a man named Mullins, who died some years ago. The "witch," about two months since, brought Reeves and his wife to "an unoccupied house near the railway-bridge, and at twelve at night—(this they have actually sworn to)—showed them the father and child of Mrs. Reeves and another relative, Tom Sheehan, actually alive!" Ever since, with extreme regularity, Reeves and his wife have prepared food and sent their niece with it to Mrs. Doheny, for the use of their relatives and the child who had "come to life." Mrs. Reeves swore her father "died about three years ago, and was buried in Carrick-on-Suir; but he is now living in Carrick-on-Suir. When asked how she could say that, she answered, "Because I saw him. I had a whisper from him; his voice was heard by night, and afterwards Mrs. Doheny brought me and shewed him to me. She also showed me Tom Sheehan, who was lame, and my own child. They were all alive. I sent them food regularly, and upon one occasion I sent my father my chemise to serve as a shirt for him!" Mrs. Reeves gave her evidence in a clear, collected, and positive manner. Her niece, who took the food to Tom Sheehan, swore positively that she gave the food to him and no one else. Hayes, a retired policeman, came forward, and as positively deposed on oath that he knew some of his own relatives brought to life. Prisoner showed Mullins to him. He believed in ghosts; "for," said he, "I saw one of the county Cork, standing outside the door where a cousin of mine was walking." "It is not so extraordinary," he added, "for persons to be raised from the dead." As the case proceeded the prisoner fainted, or pretended to do so. The people in court seemed to have very little sympathy for her, and many of them are said to have appeared awe-struck.—The magistrates committed her to the quarter sessions on a charge of having obtained money under false pretences.

Miscellaneous News.

THE NEW ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—Active operations have been commenced during the week for the manufacture and submersion of the new Atlantic telegraph cable. The construction of the core, with all the latest practicable improvements, is progressing at the works of the Gutta Percha Company in the Wharf-road, City-road, in accordance with the designs of the scientific commission, consisting of Capt. Galton, Professors Wheatstone and Thompson, and Messrs. Fairbairn, Whitworth, and Varley. The iron wire and hempen covering forming the exterior portion of the cable, are also in hand at the manufactory of the Telegraph Construction Company's works, under Messrs. Glass and Elliot, the contractors, at Morden-wharf, East Greenwich, a large number of artisans being employed at both places for the purpose. The new cable is in every respect a great improvement on the old one of 1858.

THE LATE BELFAST RIOTS.—A special commission, it is now positively stated, has been appointed to try all parties charged with the commission of offences during the late riots, and numerous arrests are still in course of being made. At the same time, there are still symptoms of party uneasiness, the latest news being that the Protestant ship-carpenters, employed at the Queen's Island, have turned out in a body, to the number of many hundreds, and have refused to work because some of their Roman Catholic fellow-workmen are understood to have given information leading to some of the arrests lately made. In the meantime, though external quiet prevails, the state of exasperation existing amongst the masses in Belfast is understood to be extreme, and some of the local newspapers, we regret to add, are busily engaged in making matters worse by publications calculated to embitter strife.—*Londonderry Standard.*

CAPTAIN SPEKE, THE AFRICAN EXPLORER, SHOT BY HIS OWN GUN.—Captain Speke, the distinguished African explorer, was accidentally shot by his own gun, in the vicinity of Bath, on Thursday evening. He was out shooting, and when getting through a hedge his gun went off and shot him through the chest. Captain Speke was in his thirty-seventh year. The inquest on his body was held on Friday. The evidence showed that his gun accidentally went off while he was getting over a low stone wall, the previous day, and the contents having passed through the chest, he died almost immediately. He was to have taken part in a discussion on African discoveries in the Geographical Section on Friday, and his absence cast a gloom over the day's proceedings. In opening the sitting, Sir R. Murchison, the president, briefly mentioned the circumstance, and moved a resolution of condolence with Captain Speke's relatives, which was unanimously carried.

THE CROSSLEY CARPET COMPANY.—The great carpet-manufacturing establishments of Messrs. Crossley, at Halifax and Kidderminster, are about to be constituted as a limited joint-stock company. The proposed capital is 1,650,000*l.*, in shares of 15*l.*, of which four-fifths will be held by the existing partners. In allotting the remaining shares a preference will be given to applications from managers and operatives employed on the premises, of whom there are 4,400. From a comparatively small beginning, the Messrs. Crossley have, by extraordinary skill and enterprise, raised their establishment to the very first rank, and have achieved a success it has been the good fortune of few to attain. The present firm consists of three brothers—Sir Francis Crossley, Bart., Mr. John Crossley, and Mr. Joseph Crossley. Mr. John Crossley is the senior partner, and Sir Francis is the youngest of the three. They have an excellent character as employers, and have, by numerous acts of munificence to their native town, made their names respected and honoured by all classes.—*Leeds Mercury.*

THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—The autumnal meeting of the promoters of this movement was held on Wednesday evening, at the Marlborough-street Rooms, Mr. Thomas Burt, chairman of the association, presiding. The object especially contemplated was the institution of district committees throughout London, at the present opportune season of the year, on behalf of the trades which have not yet received adequate relief from late hours. A list of retail houses in Regent-street, Bond-street, Oxford-street, Tottenham-court-road, the Borough, the Causeway, Holborn, and other parts of the City showed the increasing adoption in the latter period of the year of the seven o'clock hour amongst the drapers and silk-mercers, many of whom had in the present and previous month anticipated the winter hours of closing. It was announced that on Saturdays the four and five o'clock hours were gradually receiving adoption in the same trades, and that two o'clock was now almost generally adopted in the City by the wholesale houses in the Manchester and other trades. Statistics were read by the secretary giving the per centage of the hours of closing in the grocery, provision, and some other trades, from which it appeared that nine o'clock is the average hour at which, in large districts of London, the assistants are released from the counter.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON.—The Bishop of London and family have lately been residing on the banks of Loch Fyne. They recently made an expedition to the island of Arran in a small steamer, where they spent the day. When returning in the evening, the sky became overcast, the weather stormy, and the night dark. When near the entrance to Loch Fyne they were suddenly startled by the cry, "Breakers ahead!" and, before the steamboat's course could be altered, they were aground upon rocks. The captain informed them that, the boat being iron, it would be dangerous to back her off, for fear she might have received such injuries as to make it impossible to keep her afloat. They were therefore obliged to land in the small boat. When the party reached the shore a new difficulty presented itself. They discovered that they had landed, not upon the mainland, but upon a rock which might possibly be covered by the flowing tide. They soon, however, found that they were safe at least from that danger. They were able to construct a tent by means of some tarpauling, and under the shelter which it afforded they spent the night. When day dawned they were soon relieved from their disagreeable position, and we are glad to hear that none of the party have suffered from exposure during a night of somewhat stormy weather.—*Record.*

MRS. STOWE AND NEGRO SOLDIERS.—Mrs. Beecher Stowe, in acknowledging a donation on behalf of the Freedman's Aid Society, says of the freed negroes:—"Never were a people more peaceable, more industrious, more hopeful in all respects. In the army are no truer soldiers, more exact in discipline, more docile to command, more fearless in battle. My brother, Colonel James C. Beecher, commands a regiment of them, and he speaks in the highest terms of their bravery and docility. The camp is also a school, and spelling-books and Testaments take the place in leisure hours that is often given in armies to worse things. Eventually America, England, and the world will be of one mind on these subjects. There has been a great diversity of spirits, throughout the world, in this our controversy, but God will show the right, and when the right is shown all will acknowledge it. So now we keep silence and wait; but when a brave heart sees things before the times we rejoice in it, and when the hand of aid comes to us from a true Englishman, we hail it as a forerunner of the time when England and America shall be knit together in one heart and one mind, as they seemed to be before this conflict, only the union shall be a true one. The taking away of this accursed thing slavery will bring moral healing and soundness. One great thing that has corrupted the world will have sunk like a millstone never to rise. When I think how this accursed system of fraud and tyranny has sunk and is still sinking, every event of our long and cruel struggle sending it still lower, I am reconciled to our sufferings and sorrows, to the shedding of such precious blood and loss of such precious lives as we are giving; and not long are we, I hope, from the time when the amendment of our constitution will finish and perpetuate the work, and make it impossible to hold a slave on American ground, as now on that of England."

FLOWERS IN THE LONDON PARKS.—The *Times* says:—"For the last two summers an attempt has been made, and successfully made, to grow flowers in the London parks. Formerly there seems to have been an official tradition, that the London smoke and soot would destroy flower-life, or that London mobs would pluck the flowers or trample down the plants, or that the London people didn't care for flowers. All these notions have been dispelled; and now, among the improvements which have been effected under successive Commissioners of Works, one of the most pleasant is the pretty garden which you may now find in most of the parks. The reports from all the parks as to the behaviour of the visitors are equally gratifying. Cases of flower-picking are very rare, and the beds are never trampled on. On Sundays 40,000 people may often be found in Battersea-park. They come from all parts of southern London, and the pleasure they take in the flowers, and the minute attention which many give to the different varieties, both of flowers and plants, are proofs that a judicious combination of garden with park, of flowers with trees, is greatly appreciated by poor and rich. Poor people in London can't go to flower shows, and few can even see the bouquets in Covent-garden. This new feature in the parks is their only opportunity of 'considering the lilies, how they grow,' and the testimony of park-keepers and superintendents is that such an opportunity is very welcome to the poor, and often wins both sexes from gross amusements."

SOUTH LONDON INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—Last evening a public meeting was held at Taylor's Depository, St. George's-road, Southwark, in furtherance of the movement for the second South London Working Classes' Industrial Exhibition. Mr. Samuel Morley occupied the chair, and was supported by a large body of the local clergy and influential inhabitants of the district. About 1,500 persons were present. Letters approving the object of the meeting, but apologising for non-attendance, were read from Mr. Doulton, M.P. (enclosing 5*l.* for the guarantee fund), Mr. Layard, M.P., Mr. Briscoe, M.P., Rev. Newman Hall, &c. The chairman, in opening the meeting, said he felt the deepest sympathy with the object that had called them together. He was convinced that exhibitions such as the one held last year and the one now proposed to be held would tend to the great benefit of the working classes, socially, politically, and morally, and he was certain they would receive the hearty co-operation of all those in the higher ranks of life who felt any interest in the well-being of the industrious classes. In connection with these exhibitions he referred to the existing state of the patent laws, which he was afraid acted as a great impediment to their success, by keeping away many important and valuable inventions. As these exhibitions grow in number and importance, he had no doubt the attention of the Legislature would be directed to the subject. Mr. Murphy, the secretary, read the report of the committee, which stated that, emboldened by the great success which had attended the first exhibition, held in the Lambeth Baths last spring, they had determined upon holding another in February next on a larger scale, at which money prizes would be given, the funds for which would be derived from the profits of the exhibition, but at the same time, to guard against disappointment, it had been resolved to raise a guarantee fund of 1,000*l.*, of which amount 600*l.* had already been subscribed. It was intended to invite the Prince of Wales to be the patron of the institution, and to open it. The report then gave a long list of noblemen and gentlemen who had consented to act as vice-presidents, and concluded by earnestly soliciting the hearty co-operation of all classes in the district, but especially of the working men, who alone would be eligible as exhibitors of the work of their own hands. The Rev. Mr. Bowstead, Rural Dean of Southwark, moved the adoption of the report. He had been prevented taking any part in the former exhibition, but hoped to do his share of the work in the forthcoming one. Captain D. Rogers seconded the resolution. Mr. Simons supported the resolution, and in so doing gave several practical illustrations of the injurious effects of the patent laws on working-class inventors. The report was then adopted. Mr. Watts moved the second resolution, setting forth the rules and regulations under which the forthcoming exhibition should be held. Mr. Bates seconded the motion, which was also agreed to. Several other gentlemen and working men having addressed the meeting, which throughout was a very enthusiastic one, the proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Literature.

*CAPTAIN SPEKE'S EARLIER EXPLORATIONS.**

Some account of the earlier explorations which led Captain Speke to attempt to trace the Nile down from the Victoria N'yanza to Egypt, appeared some time since in *Blackwood's Magazine:* but the friends of the explorer have desired from him a short connected history, giving completeness to the record of his African experiences and discoveries. Such is the origin of the volume lately published under the title, "What "Led to the Discovery of the Source of the Nile": in which the materials from *Blackwood* are enlarged and brought into order. It will be read with interest for its own sake, having novelty of scene, plentiful adventure, and valuable information: but it will be chiefly attractive to those who regard it as the first section of one of the most remarkable chapters in the history of geographical discovery.

It seems that it was as early as 1849, on the expiration of the Punjaub campaign, where he had been engaged with Sir Colin Campbell's division of the army in successive victorious actions, that Captain Speke first conceived the idea of exploring Central Equatorial Africa. His object, however, was not the solution of any geographical problem, but the completion of a natural history collection already commenced with the fauna of India, the Himalayas, and Tibet. Others had almost exhausted discovery in the animal life of the north and south of the African continent: but the young Indian officer wished to penetrate to the centre, in the low latitudes near the Equator; expecting to obtain descriptions and varieties of animals hitherto unknown, and further imagining that he should find the Mountains of the Moon stretch across the continent from East to West, harbouring wild goats and sheep, while from their snows the Nile might probably flow forth as the Ganges from the Himalayas. But five years had to elapse before the subaltern could obtain leave of absence for three years—a furlough to which he was entitled by ten years' service. Having then provided himself with all that was needful,—not forgetting the attractive trifles that purchase the help and property of the simple negro,—he proceeded to Aden and sought introductions to the native chiefs of the coast from Colonel Outram—our Indian Bayard—then Political Resident. These letters were refused, from the full persuasion of Outram that the neighbouring countries were so dangerous to travel in, that he ought not to sanction a certain hazard of life.

It happened, however, that an expedition had then been organised for the purpose of exploring the Somali country, under Lieutenant Burton; and by Colonel Outram's intervention, Captain Speke was incorporated in that expedition. Some things relative to this personal connection have given rise to remark in various quarters, and with various estimates of the character and claims of the explorers; but, having no special knowledge, nor having given more than an ordinary attention to published narratives, we are not entitled to dwell on such matters. We but make an extract from the author's record of this investigation of the Somali land, that our readers may know what they have to expect from the volume itself.

Let us premise that the Somali region is an elbow of land lying between the Equator and the eleventh degree of north latitude, and "from its "peculiar form, might well be designated the "Eastern Horn of Africa." The inhabitants, according to their own traditions, are of recent origin—about four and a half centuries old; and descended from an Arab chieftain from Mecca, who was driven from the Mahometan Holy Land in consequence of disputes with a more powerful brother about territorial rights.

"The Somali have been chiefly known to us since the time of our taking occupation of Aden, whither many of them resort with their wives and families to carry on trade, or do the more menial services of porterage and donkey-driving. They are at once easily recognised by the overland traveller by their singular appearance and boisterous manner, as well as by their cheating and lying propensities, for which they are peculiarly notorious; indeed, success in fraud is more agreeable to them than any other mode of gaining a livelihood, and the narration of such acts is their greatest delight in conversation. They excel as donkey-boys even the Egyptians. As may be concluded from their history, they are a mixed Ham-Shemitic race, but differing considerably from both in their general appearance, though retaining certain characteristics of both these breeds. They are a tall slender people, light and agile as deer; slightly darker than, though much the colour of, Arabs, with their lips and noses rather Grecian when compared with those of blacks, but with woolly heads like the true negroes. Their natures are so boisterous and warlike, that at Aden it has been found necessary to disarm them. When they first arrived there, it was not an unusual sight to see the men of different tribes, on the hill sides that form the face of the 'crater,' fighting battles-royal with their spears and shields; and even to this day, they, without their arms, sometimes have hot contests, by pelting one another with sticks and stones. There is scarcely a man of them who does not show some scars of wounds received in these turmoils, some apparently so deep that it is marvellous how they ever recovered from them.

"Their costume is very simple. The men, who despise trousers, wear a single sheet of longcloth, eight cubits long, thrown over the shoulder, much after the fashion of the Scotsman's plaid. Some shave their head, leaving it bare; others wear the mane of a lion as a wig, which is supposed by them to give the character of ferocity and courage to the wearer; while those who affect the dandy allow their hair to grow, and jauntily place some sticks in it resembling the Chinaman's joss-sticks, which, when arranging their toilet, they use as a comb, and all carry as weapons of defence a spear and shield, a shillelagh, and a long two-edged knife. The women clothe more extensively, though not much so. Fastening a cloth tightly round the body immediately under their arms, they allow it to fall evenly down to the ground, and effectually cover their legs. The married ones encase their hair in a piece of blue cloth, gathering it up at the back of the head in the fashion of Englishwomen of the present day; this is a sign of wedlock. The virgins wear theirs loose, plaited in small plaits of three, which, being parted in the centre, allows the hair to fall evenly down all round the head like a well-arranged mop. On approaching these fair, they seductively give their heads a cant backwards, with a half-side jerk, which parts the locks in front, and discloses a pretty little smiling face, with teeth as white as pearls, and lips as red as rubies. Pretty as they are when young, this beauty fades at once after bearing children, and all their fair proportions go with it. After the marked peculiarity of female negroes they swell about the waist, and have that large development behind, which, in polite language, is called steatopyga. Although they are Mussulmans, none wears the yash-mac. Beads are not so much in request here as in other parts of Africa, though some do wear necklaces of them, with large rings of amber. This description, however, applies to the Somali in his own land. When he comes over to Aden he takes shame at his nakedness, dons the Arab's gown and trousers, and becomes the merchant complete. . . . . .

"The northern Somali have no permanent villages in the interior of the country, as the ground is not cultivated; but they scatter about, constantly moving with their flocks and herds to any place within their limited districts where water is to be found, and erect temporary huts of sticks, covered with grass mats, and when favourable, they throw up loose stone walls like the dykes in Scotland. But on the sea-coast, wherever there are harbours for shipping, they build permanent villages on a very primitive scale. These are composed of square mat walls, supported by sticks, and all huddled together, and partitioned off for the accommodation of the various families, near which there are usually one or more square box-shaped stone buildings, the property of the chief of the place, which are designated forts, though there is nothing in their artless construction to deserve this name. They are all composed of blocks of coralline, cemented together with mortar extracted from the same material."

The journal records many difficulties and impediments, accounts of native antelope-shooting, and ostrich and elephant hunting, with amusing details of the jealousy and suspicions of the people, and of wholesale robbery by servants, with the trial of one of them, on whose case the verdict was, in effect, "that it was a land of robbers, and "the traveller must expect to be robbed"; though, on the return to Aden, he was punished by fine and imprisonment. Defeat in travelling occasioned that return to Aden; but subsequently, with the approbation of his commandant, Lieut. Burton, the author proceeded on another journey, to preserve communication with a member of the expedition, then employed in the vicinity of Berbera—"then in the plenitude of its pro-"sperity, its market full of life and bustle, and "its harbour full of native Oriental craft." It was a remarkable scene when, a few days after, Berbera fair was held:—

"The market-place was supposed to contain upwards of 60,000 people (Colonel Playfair thinks 20,000 nearer the right number), Banyans from Cutch and Aden, Arab merchants from Somali, who had been gradually flocking in from about the 15th November; and as they arrived, erected mat huts as booths for carrying on their bartering trade. The Somali took coarse cloths, such as American and English sheeting, black and indigo-dyed stuffs, and cotton nets (worn by married women generally to encase the hair), small bars of iron and steel, as well as zinc and lead, beads of various sorts, and dates and rice. In exchange for these, they exported slaves, cattle, gums of all sorts, ghee, ivory, ostrich-feathers, and rhinoceros-horns. At sunrise a very interesting scene took place on the arrival of the great annual Havar caravan—a large body composed of an aggregate of numerous small caravans, which all march together, that their combined strength may give mutual support. Down the whole breadth of the plain, like a busy stream of ants, they came in single file, one camel's nose tied to his leader's tail. Immediately on their flanks were Somali, armed with spear and bow, the men who tended them and looked after the loading. Outside them again were occasional detachments of men riding ponies, all armed, and guarding the caravan from sudden surprise or attack. In this caravan alone there were about 3,000 people, as many head of cattle, and 500 or more slaves, all driven chained together for sale in the market."

When the caravan had departed from Berbera, and the tumult of the fair had given place to almost solitude, Lieutenant Burton (arrived a few days previously) and his party being encamped on the shore, some of the treacherous Somali attacked them in the night, wounded several, murdered one, and took prisoner Captain Speke, who with difficulty escaped from them to a little vessel which had come into the roads the evening before. Thus the exploration ended in a tragedy and the loss of some 1,500*l.* worth of property; and Captain Speke returned once more to Aden, for the time being a miserable-looking cripple, "with eleven "artificial holes" in his body. Lieutenant Burton is in the background of the story, as the author writes chiefly of what he saw, did, and suffered himself: but he admits that even after this signal defeat of their plans (while seeming to imply blame of the management), he and others present consented again to accompany their commandant, if the Government would permit it.

The second part of the volume consists of a "Journal of a Cruise on the Tanganyika Lake," Captain Speke having been included in the expedition of Burton, under the auspices of the Geographical Society, to investigate the correctness of the reports of certain African missionaries, who had placed a strange slug-shaped gigantic lake on a certain section of the map of Eastern Africa. After leaving Tanganyika, it was resolved to visit a reported lake, which the natives called Ukéréwé, and which was discovered, named, and soon became celebrated, as the Victoria N'yanza, and early suggested to our author's mind, though somewhat confused by statements as to rivers running in and out of it, that it might possibly prove to be the source of the Nile. Interesting as this journal is in itself, it is so closely related in character and in the result recorded, to the author's latest African exploration, that we may leave it, without further notice, to the sympathy of those who have already studied Captain Speke's volume on the discovery of the Nile.

* *What Led to the Discovery of the Source of the Nile.* By J. H. SPEKE. Edinburgh and London: Blackwood and Sons.

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*MISS YONGE'S LAST NOVEL.**

We do not wonder at Miss Yonge's popularity. Her tales are exceedingly good of their kind, and are well adapted to meet the wants of a large class of readers who would turn away with horror from anything of a more violent or exciting character. Though we do not profess to be among her enthusiastic admirers, we have generally read her books with pleasure. With her ecclesiastical notions we have, of course, no sympathy, and we greatly regret the narrowness into which they sometimes betray her. We feel, too, that her stories are fairly open to exception on the ground of the wearisome minuteness of detail to which they condescend, and the excessive length to which they are drawn out. Still she has qualities which might almost disarm criticism. The quiet, simple beauty which she throws around the humblest characters and incidents; her high conception of religion as a great practical influence that should govern a man's whole life, and impart a sanctity to its meanest duties, and the thorough sincerity and earnestness with which she strives to enforce her views, command our respect, even though we think some of her representations erroneous, and others somewhat exaggerated and fantastic. "The "Trial," her last tale, is certainly not inferior to any of its predecessors, if we except that by which her earliest laurels were won. There is quite sufficient plot to give life and interest, and many of the characters are depicted with considerable truth and force. At the same time, the effect of the whole would have been greatly improved by the omission of some parts and the condensation of others. We fear that the attention of many readers will be almost exhausted before they reach the most interesting portions of the narrative, while those who persevere, even though they may confess themselves amply rewarded by a tale full both of tender pathos and healthful excitement, will not fail to complain that they were detained so long by preliminaries that had but very slight relation to the plot.

"The Trial" has the misfortune, too, to be the sequel to a story which we fancy some even of Miss Yonge's devotees must have found rather tedious. However great the art which a writer may display in photographing the peculiarities of the members of a very numerous but not otherwise very remarkable family, there are not many to whom such a work, however perfect of its kind, is likely to afford any particular enjoyment. To ourselves, the "Daisy Chain" was one of the most tiresome and least satisfactory of Miss Yonge's novels; the canvas too crowded with figures, very few of which had any attraction; the incidents too numerous, and generally too trivial, to excite much interest; and the length of the tale so unreasonable that a reader requires no ordinary patience to follow it to the close. We confess, therefore, that we took up this new book with no little prejudice, when we found it was simply intended to add some new links to a chain already too long. We are happy, however,

* *The Trial—More Links of the Daisy Chain.* By the Author of the "Heir of Redclyffe." Two Vols. London and Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

to tell our readers that though the characters are for the most part those whose acquaintance they may have made in the first story, yet it is to all intents and purposes a new tale. The family of Dr. May is still a kind of centre round which the incidents revolve, but it is the fortunes and misfortunes of the Wards with which the book chiefly concerns itself. Happily, too, the allusions to the former tale are not so many, or the connection between the two so intimate, as to interfere with the pleasure of any one who may feel disposed to read the second book without having the inclination or courage to venture on the first. It might indeed be said, with some fairness, that, pursuing the course adopted here, Miss Yonge might easily treat us to a "sequel" to the "sequel," and by the addition of other links draw out the "Daisy Chain" *ad infinitum*. The grandson of Dr. May, the juvenile importation sent home by the New Zealand archdeacon, our old friend Norman, who is introduced here, might become the hero of the next tale, in which the warm-hearted old Doctor, with his unselfish daughter Ethel—that impersonation of old-maidenly kindness and usefulness might play a prominent part in extricating him from the difficulties and perils which may be supposed to await him, and this, in its turn, might be followed by others detailing the adventures of some of his friends. It cannot be denied that there might be found many points of interest in the history even of a common-place family, if we were to follow it into all its branches, and include even those adventures of its friends and acquaintances with which some of its members may be mixed up. We do not think, however, that the reputation of a writer who should enter on such a vein would gain very much. Despite the marvellous genius of Mr. Thackeray, we are satisfied that the attempt to unite so many of his stories by a link of this kind was a great mistake, and in the hands of an inferior artist would have been fatal in its influence on his popularity. Happily Miss Yonge has precluded the possibility of her adopting such a course by bringing the present narrative down even to the American War.

The leading characters in "The Trial" are very well drawn. Leonard Ward, the young hero, is a genuine specimen of a generous, impulsive, somewhat strong-willed boy, involved, by no fault of his own, in circumstances which seemed to bring home to him the most terrible guilt and doomed him to years of unmerited suffering. The effects of his trouble in chastening his spirit and preparing him for future usefulness are brought out with remarkable power, and often with an exquisite tenderness of feeling which will touch every heart. His sister Averil affords another and very striking illustration of the same idea—an idea which Miss Yonge so often fond of presenting, and which is the main thought of the whole story—the power of suffering as a discipline. We should have been better pleased if her sorrows had not been increased by her brother's mad indulgence in an American land speculation, bearing no little resemblance to Martin Chuzzlewit's celebrated Eden venture, and if her efforts to adapt herself to the miserable position in which she found herself in the swamps of Indiana did not remind us so much of honest Mark Tapley's efforts to make to make himself jolly under similar creditable circumstances. Her brother Henry is a perfect specimen of the sneak, and Miss Yonge deserves no slight praise for the way in which she has treated this detestable member of a detestable class. She has rightly judged that there is nothing so difficult, or in fact, impossible, to eradicate from a character as innate meanness. It is, in fact, a quality so throughly ingrained in the nature that it resists the influence both of kindness, severity, prosperity, and adversity, to expel it. Henry Ward was fitly described by Dr. May's sailor-boy as the "dirtiest little sneak living," and such he shows himself throughout. His turning away from his unfortunate brother, of whose troubles he had himself been the primary cause, revealed his true character. There is not a little satire in the fate to which Miss Yonge has doomed him in converting him into a Yankee of the worst type, catching up all the worst qualities of the people without possessing any of their redeeming qualities. On the whole, however, Tom May pleases us better than any character in the book. The brusquerie under which he veiled one of the truest and noblest of hearts, the hatred of all sham or hypocrisy, the open-hearted generous simplicity which pervaded his whole life, can hardly fail to win admiration. We have known sometimes men of a similar spirit, who, from the fear of seeming to be better than they were, were content to appear worse, whose outside had so little that was inviting, and whose conversation was so tinged with apparent selfishness that they were continually misjudged, until some circumstance which broke down their customary reserve, and developed their high qualities, discovered them in their true colours. Such characters are not very common, and certainly seldom receive such a measure of justice as Miss Yonge has done them in the person of Tom May.

The "Trial" is not a sensation novel, though it makes a nearer approach to one than we should have expected in a book of Miss Yonge's. Still, though the plot turns upon a great crime and a certain amount of mystery in which it was enveloped, the secret is one which any but the dullest reader must have discovered at a very early period. We may doubt, however, whether any jury would have been likely to convict Leonard Ward upon such evidence as is here adduced. The feeling against capital punishment, and especially against dooming any one to the scaffold on evidence which admitted of the slightest doubt, has grown so much of late years that the difficulty has been to find juries who would return an unfavourable verdict, even where the facts have been more suspicious than those represented here. We confess, too, that we have little sympathy in the morbid feelings attributed to Leonard when he is represented as telling the judge that his sentence for a murder in which he had not the remotest share was "just in the sight of God." For he says, "It is "true that, though I never lifted my hand "against my poor uncle, I did in a moment of "passion fling a stone at my brother, which, but "for God's mercy, might indeed have made me a "murderer." That a boy, who had been cruelly used by a wretched selfish brother, should think it right that he should be condemned for a murder of which he was perfectly innocent, because he had under strong provocation been guilty of violence towards his petty tyrant at home, is very improbable, and if such a notion really did enter his mind, it hardly deserve to be treated with the favour it receives at the hands of our author. The book, however, is healthful in its influence, battling against meanness, selfishness, and hypocrisy, and by means of a very interesting tale teaching that the greatest victories a man can win are those he achieves over himself, that there is no happiness apart from the fulfilment of duty, and that he who is ready to bless others, is the one who realises the truest blessedness himself. Where there is so much to admire, we do not care to dwell on the little points which reveal the warping influences of prejudice and sectarianism, but prefer rather to dismiss the book with a hearty commendation.

BRIEF NOTICES.

The Grammar of House Planning. By AN M.S.A. AND M.R.A.S. With Numerous Woodcuts and Plates. (Fullarton and Co.) This is a well-conceived work, and is likely to be very useful. It is in two divisions: the first containing chapters on all topics connected with the site, aspect, internal arrangements, and sanitary condition of houses—whether the mansion, villa, farm-house, or cottage—with full consideration of outbuildings, and especially of the stable, cow-house, and dairy: the second presenting examples and analyses of Plans for cottages, rural and suburban, for street-houses, for villa residences, and for farm-houses. The author seems to have had much experience, and has had to lecture on the subjects of his book in a public educational institution; and he has combined with his own materials the opinions of others whose position entitles them to be considered as authorities. Those who are about to build will find themselves assisted in a very important degree to decide on what will supply their needs and gratify their desires, and will be saved, perhaps, from many omissions of conveniences, faults of arrangement, or insufficient accommodation, in respect to which they may so easily be entangled or deceived. It is, however, *plan*, and not *design*, that the unprofessional person must study here; and, though there are good specimens of doors and windows in various styles, the architect will be necessary still to one who builds more than a mere cottage, and builds satisfactorily. The profession, also, may learn many useful things from its pages; for, as far as our own experience goes, it is not one architect in a dozen who gives you anything like a thoroughly commodious and convenient house in union with pleasing and effective design. But even here we observe faults,—at least, *we* think them so. For instance, there are plans (10 and 13) for good houses that have no *through* communication except by means of the scullery; and one plan (17) for a very considerable villa residence, where the dining-room door is exactly opposite the kitchen door, the scullery is without exterior communication, the watercloset is approachable only by passing close by the kitchen-door, and the only steps to the garden, approached by the same route, immediately adjoin the said closet-door. Notwithstanding defects, so many are the advantages and excellencies of the work, that we strongly commend it to attention.

Cookery for English Households. By a FRENCH LADY. (Macmillan and Co.) The author remarks that "after reading several books on French Cookery, it "struck her that none of them were appropriate to the "class which most wanted them—the class rich enough "to have good dinners, and still unable to afford to keep a "*chef*." Soyer's "Regenerator" is pronounced "altogether impracticable in a modest household"; and his shilling book as "very well for working people." The people, then, for whom this volume is prepared, are "those of the middle class who want good food, and who "keep but one cook. It is intended for ladies who wish "to be able to direct their cooks, or occasionally would "undertake to prepare some dishes requiring more care "or intelligence than a common cook could give." It is "practical, and therefore avoids recipes requiring "stores of ready sauces"; it is comprehensive, and neglects nothing than can promote the healthfulness and enjoyableness of the family table, by supplying it with a variety of good dinners at no more cost than a monotonous succession of roast and boiled, hot and cold, with always boiled potatoes. The French names of the dishes are prefixed—with corresponding English, where there is any. So the ambitious dinner-givers, who may have only one "general servant" to admit the guests, serve up the dinner, and wait at table, may throw a delightful air of refinement over the thing, by presenting their guests with a *carte* that neither hosts nor guests can pronounce or understand. But, really the book is too valuable to joke about it: for we have competent authority for affirming that it adds incalculably to the bill of fare of ordinary English households, guides safely into the mysteries of a hundred or so novel delicacies, and needs no more to reduce it to practice than a little more willingness to take quiet pains than is involved in flouring the shoulder or peeling potatoes.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. announce for publication during the present week, a popular half-crown edition of Mr. Wilkie Collins' celebrated novel, "The Woman in White"; a new novel in two vols. by Mr. Grey, entitled "Lion-Hearted"; a new and cheap edition of Mr. Elihu Burritt's "Walk from London to John o'Groat's"; and "Bee-keeping, by the *Times* Bee-master."

Messrs. Moxon have found the demand for Tennyson's "Enoch Arden" so great that neither printer nor stationer can keep up with it. We hear that it is already printed abroad.—*Illustrated News.*

Chantry's *chef-d'œuvre*, the Sleeping Children, in Lichfield Cathedral, it is said, gives signs of premature decay.

A NEW COMET.—Professor Donati, the astronomer, at Florence, announces the discovery of a new comet, the third this year, in the constellation of Leo Minor It is approaching the east.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.—The arrangements for the eighth annual meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, at York, on the 22nd inst. are now nearly completed. The local programme, which has been issued, announces a sermon in the cathedral on the opening day from the Archbishop, and a working-man's meeting, at which the venerable President of the Association, Lord Brougham, will take the chair. The sections to whom the four departments of Jurisprudence, Education, Health and Economy, and Trade are assigned, will sit for a week to discuss various questions of public interest, among which are the Law of Real Property, the Legal Proof of Insanity, Prison Discipline, Public Schools and Grammar Schools, Juvenile Labour, the Utilisation of Town Sewage, the Patent Laws, the Laws of Maritime Warfare and their Effect on Commerce, Government Security for Small Investments, the Social Condition of the Cotton Districts, the Co-operative Movement, &c. Delegates are expected from Antwerp, Amsterdam, Bremen, Boston (United States), Hamburg, Lübeck, Copenhagen, Russia, and other countries, to assist in considering the subject of marine insurance and general average—a matter of much importance to the merchants and shipowners of all nations. Many papers will also be read at the sittings of the sections, and the labours of the day will be wound up by a *conversazione* in the evening. Altogether a busy week lies before the members and associates, who are expected to muster in great force at York. The railway companies offer unusual facilities for reaching the place of meeting.

Gleanings.

A Dublin International Exhibition is projected for next year.

A woman at Cirencester has just given birth to twins, making five children within twelve months!

Blondin, the rope-dancer, is performing at St. Petersburg.

It is stated that upwards of nine hundred women are going out to India to be employed on various telegraph lines of communication.

The new Commentary on the Bible, at which some of our most distinguished scholars are at work, will not be published this year.

A drinking-fountain has been erected at Black Gang, at the back of the Isle of Wight, dedicated in an inscription "to the memory of Shakspeare."

The *Dundee Advertiser* has unfavourable accounts of the whale fisheries. They have been a signal failure this year.

It is believed that Mr. Alderman Hale (the next below the chair) will be the next Lord Mayor of London.

Locusts have been caught in almost every direction in the west of Cornwall. They have done much mischief among the cabbages.

The Rev. Matthew Jeffreys, rector of South

Thoresby, Lincoln, committed suicide last week by cutting his throat.

Since the commencement of the peace discussions in America there had been a reduction of 4d. or 5d. per pound in cotton in the Liverpool market. But prices are again rising.

On and after the 1st of October a light will be shown to mark the position of Daunt's Rock, on which one of the Inman steamers was lost some time ago.

During the past few weeks locusts have been caught in almost every direction in the west of Cornwall, and particularly in the district of Land's End. They have done much mischief among the cabbages.

THE COOK'S COLLECTING-BOX. — One of the speakers at a recent missionary meeting answered the objection, "It is a very little that I can do," by an anecdote:—"When at a parochial missionary meeting last year, a number of collecting-boxes were brought in, and amongst them was a particularly heavy one, belonging to the cook of the clergyman with whom he was staying. Her mistress was naturally led to ask where she got the money? Her reply was, 'Madam, that is the price of rabbit-skins.' (Applause and laughter.) These were her perquisites, and this was how she assisted the missionaries."

CONCILIATING AN AUDIENCE.—I remember a story of a certain comedian, by the name of Walsh, at the Theatre Royal, Dublin. This gentleman never rose higher in his profession than to enact those useful but humble individuals in livery who announce the arrival of visitors to the principal personages in the drama. One evening, a great tragedian being on the stage, it was Mr. Walsh's duty to come on, attired in plush, and say, "My lord, the coach is at the door." This, being all that was laid down for him, he said; but, directly afterwards, advancing to the footlights, and addressing the gallery, he continued with much animation, "And allow me to add, that the man who lifts his hand against a woman, save in the way of kindness, is unworthy the name of a Briton." This sentiment brought down a tornado of applause, but on retiring from the stage the actor was pounced upon by the great tragedian, and asked how he had dared to overstep the limits assigned to him. "I'm very sorry," quoth Mr. Walsh, "but it's my benefit next Monday, and I've got to conciliate the audience as well as you, Mr. Macready."—*G. A. Sala.*

MAZZINI.—Signor Mazzini was the first Italian of modern times who saw that his country had a great future of new life before her. He was one of the first to perceive that it was only sleep, not death, which kept his country in her grave-clothes,—the first who had sufficient faith to believe that she would wake and rise erect, and become a free nation. When most others despaired, or became sceptical, he had faith that under the ruins of the past, the weedy desolation of the present, there were springs of new life in the land. He felt that, however effete the upper classes might be, however helpless the *doctrinaires*, there was still something sound in the heart of the people; healthy blood enough to renew the whole body. He was the first man in whom the idea of Italian unity became incarnate. He saw and proclaimed the means of Italy's redemption, and devoted his life to the attainment of that end. Through years of suffering has he done desperate and determined battle for his idea, given up friends and country and all the kindly comforts of home, clasping to his heart a duty which to most men would be drear and cold as a stone statue; fighting on from defeat to defeat, or sternly biding his time in forced and desperate calm. For thirty years he was the banner-bearer and leader of the forlorn hope for the unity of Italy, before the flag waved out so triumphantly in the grasp of Garibaldi. The successful fighter comes to remodel a country, and to alter the map of Europe; but the exiled thinker marshalled the forces and even sketched the plans of attack. It was Mazzini's thought that leaped out in Garibaldi's deed; and it must have been a proud moment for the thinker when the victor came to say how much he owed to the lonely exile—making his way gently through the vast crowds that embraced him so lovingly, and, with the world's eyes on him, he went to pay his tribute to Mazzini, own how much he owed to his teaching, and track the unity of Italy back to an almost forgotten source. —*Athenæum.*

RAILWAY TRAVELLING.—A correspondent of the *Times* thus describes the arrangements on the line of railway from Roman's Horn to Zurich:—"The carriages have no doors on the sides, but the sides project clear over the carriage-wheels and over the station platforms, so that no accident can possibly occur to persons either in leaving or entering the carriage, or from falling between the wheels and the platform, when trains are arriving at or departing from a station. The entrance to the carriages is from a safe iron-railed platform at either end of the carriage, which is reached by three easy and safely-railed steps; and from the platform, which is on a level with the carriage floor, is a conveniently wide and easy passage to any part or particular seat of the carriage which the passenger may select, the seats being ranged on each side of this passage; and persons preferring to pass through the carriage into which they have entered may do so into any other part of the train, and occupy any seat in any carriage of the same class by which they have booked. I myself passed from one end of the train to the other—from the last carriage to the front one—easily and safely passing from one platform to another till I reached the roomy, well-lighted post-office van (into which, of course, I did not enter), where officials were busily engaged sorting letters. The second-class carriages were nearly as comfortable as our English first-class, the seats on either side of the passage, with nice backs, being all properly cushioned in the best style with good clean drab cloth and ample hair stuffing. The first-class carriages, besides having seats somewhat more comfortable and more ample in their dimensions, had light, elegant tables placed between every pair of seats facing each other, so that a party of four, two on each side of the table, might almost imagine themselves rolling along in their own drawing-room or snug parlour. The very civil conductors of the train entered the carriages from the end platforms at every station, walked through the entire length of the train, marked the tickets of passengers who had just entered, collected the tickets for the next stations, and announced distinctly into each carriage the name of the station which the train was approaching. No such tragedy as the murder of Mr. Briggs could likely take place in such a train, no improper assault, or terror to women, no ravages from fire without guards and driver being instantly made aware of such and the train stopped, and no danger from the outrages of madmen."

METROPOLITAN REGISTRATIONS.—Mr. T. H. Terrell, the barrister who has been appointed to revise the lists of voters for the borough of Westminster, the Tower Hamlets, Finsbury, and Marylebone, has intimated his intention of holding courts for that purpose according to the following arrangement:—Westminster, Sept. 27, Lords Justices' Court, Westminster-hall; Tower Hamlets, Sept. 29, the Court-house, Wellclose-square; Finsbury, Sept. 30, Lord Justices' Court, Lincoln's-inn; Marylebone, Oct. 4, the Court-house, Marylebone-lane. Mr. Hanson, the barrister appointed to revise the lists of voters for the City of London, has appointed Tuesday, the 4th of October, for the commencement of the revision, in the Court of Common Pleas, Guildhall. Mr. Edmond Beales has made the following arrangements for revising the list of voters for the county of Middlesex:—Sept. 23, the Chequers Inn, Uxbridge; Sept. 26, the Enfield Arms, Enfield; Sept. 27, the Court-house, Edgware; Sept. 28, Jack Straw's Castle, Hampstead; Sept. 29, the Black Dog, Bedfont; Sept. 30, the Vestry-hall, Bancroft-road, Mile-end-road; Oct. 3, Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars; Oct. 4, the Lords Justices' Court, Westminster-hall; Oct. 5, the Town-hall, Church-row, Bethnal-green; Oct. 6, the Vestry hall, King's-road, Pancras-road; Oct. 7, the Castle Inn, Brentford; Oct. 10, the Windsor Castle, Hammersmith; Oct. 11, the Vestry-hall, Kensington. Mr. Alfred Hanson, the barrister appointed to revise the lists of voters for the City of London, has, it is understood, appointed Tuesday, the 4th October, for the commencement of the revision, in the Court of Common Pleas, Guildhall. From the lists of the livery and the respective parishes within the City, which have been published, it appears that 1,649 persons are omitted from them, whose names appeared in the lists of last year, of whom 1,419 are householders and 230 are liverymen, and that there are new names inserted on the lists of the present year which were not on the lists of the preceding to the number of 2,330, of whom 2,037 are householders and 293 liverymen. It appears also, that the Liberal party this year have lodged 170 claims on behalf of parties omitted from the lists, but who considered themselves entitled to be on the register, and have taken 683 objections to parties already upon it. The number of new claims lodged by the Conservative party is 126, and the number of objections taken by them 787.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

TOY.—June 6, at Antananarivo, Madagascar, the wife of the Rev. Robert Toy, of a daughter.

MABBS.—Aug. 5, at the Mission House, Salem, South India, the wife of the Rev. G. Mabbs, of a son.

SMITH.—Sept. 13, at Holmwood, Walton-on-Thames, the wife of William Seth Smith, Esq., of a daughter.

SCOREY.—Sept. 16, at Wokingham, the wife of the Rev. P. G. Scorey, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GAUNT—BROOKES.—Sept. 6, at Square-road Chapel, Halifax, by the Rev. Wm. Roberts, Mr. Nathan Gaunt, of Wortley, near Leeds, to Mary Helen, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Joshua Brooks, of Halifax.

NORRIS—RICHMOND.—Sept. 8, at Belvoir-street Chapel, Leicester, Mr. Allison Norris, only surviving son of Mr. W. Norris, Humberstone-road, to Eliza, only daughter of Mr. W. Richmond, Leicester.

HOWLETT—JARVIS.—Sept. 8, at Harley-street Chapel, Bow-road, by the Rev. W. Bevan, Mr. James Howlett, of Saville-place, Mile-end, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late C. Jarvis, of Commercial-road East. No cards.

ELLIS—IZOD—Sept. 8, at the Congregational Church, Bracknell, by the father of the bridegroom, George, eldest son of the Rev. James Ellis, of Bracknell, to Anne Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. George Izod, of the same place.

ROSS—SCOTT.—Sept. 8, at the Independent Chapel, Kidderminster, by the Rev. J. Marsden, Mr. John R. Ross, of Liverpool, to Martha, eldest daughter of John Scott, Esq., Blakebrook-bank, Kidderminster.

RUDLAND — COLBORNE —Sept. 9, at the Independent Chapel, Bungay, by the Rev. C. S. Carey, Mr. R. Rudland, of Islington, youngest son of the late Mr. Rudland, of Ramsey, Essex, to Jane, third daughter of Mr. S. Colborne, of Bungay.

WATTAM—WHITE.—Sept. 9, at the Independent Chapel, Horncastle, by the Rev. T. Lord, Mr. John Wattam, of Somersby, to Miss Maria White, of Tetford.

WINDSOR—WEBSTER.—Sept. 10, at Chorlton road Congregational Church, Manchester, by the Rev. J. A. M'Fayden, M.A., the Rev. Thomas Windsor, of Skipton, to Maria, daughter of Mr. W. Webster, Old Trafford.

CONNETT—BARNARD.—Sept. 10, at the Congregational Chapel, Thornbury, by the Rev. J. Morgan, Mr. Stephen Connett, of Ryde, Isle of Wight, to Miss Mary Jane Barnard, of Thornbury.

WHITE—BLAND.—Sept. 12, at Croydon, by the Rev. Joseph Anderson, M.A., of the Caledonian Church, Holloway, Frederic Meriton White, B.A., of Aylesbury, to Jessie, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Bland, of Dumfries.

KIMBALL—ADENEY.—Sept. 13, at Tolmer's-square Congregational Church, by the Rev. G. J. Adeney, of Reigate, M. Kimball, Esq., to Rebecca, only surviving daughter of Mr. G. Adeney, of Regent-place, Brunswick-square. No cards.

THOMAS—BROWN.—Sept. 13, at Hare-court Chapel, Canonbury, by the Rev. Mr. Cooke, John Thomas, Esq., of Handsworth, to Emily Eliza, second daughter of James Brown, Esq., of St. Mary's-road, Islington.

BENNINGTON — WILLSON.—Sept. 14, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Swarthmore, George, son of William Bennington, of Stockton, to Mary Hannah, eldest daughter of William Willson, of Cubas-hill, Ulverstone.

MIALL—FRANKS.—Sept. 15, at Lower Norwood Independent Chapel, by the Rev. B. Kent, Arthur, youngest son of Edward Miall, Esq., to Harriett Norton, fifth daughter of William E. Franks, Esq., of Little Tower-street and Upper Norwood. No cards.

LEAN—BEVAN.—Sept. 15, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Rochester, William Scarnell Lean, of 56, Torrington-square, London, to Marianna, daughter of the late Thomas Bevan, M.D., of London. No cards.

SEWELL — ANDERSON.—Sept. 15, at the Independent Chapel, Burnham Westgate, by the Rev. John Anderson, of Wymondham, uncle of the bride, Mr. Arthur Wellesley Sewell, of Hethersett, to Imogene Hephzibah, second daughter of Mr. Wm. Anderson, Burnham Westgate.

SKEET—EVERETT.—Sept. 15, at Stoke-green Chapel, Ipswich, by the Rev. J. Webb, John, third son of the late Robert Skeet, of Rushmere, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late J. D. Everett, of the same place.

PAYNE—SPENCE.—Sept. 15, at the Independent Chapel, Kettering, by the Rev. T. Toller, Mr. William Payne, to Anne, second daughter of Mr. John Spence, all of Kettering.

CARTER—SIMS.—Sept. 15, at the Baptist Chapel, Paulton, by the Rev. Thomas Davies, of Cheddar, Mr. Thomas Carter, of Paulton, to Miss Ann Sims, of Timsbury.

BARROW—HARRISON.—Sept. 15, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Stourbridge, Richard Cadbury Barrow, of Edgbaston, Birmingham, to Jane, daughter of the late Mr. Benjamin Harrison, of Liverpool.

EVELEIGH—CONNETT.—Sept. 15, at Old King-street Baptist Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. F. Bosworth, John S. Eveleigh, of Bristol, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. William Connett, of Wellington, Somerset.

DEATHS.

BERRY.—Sept. 8, at 5, Mathon-place, Richmond-road, Barnsbury, the Rev. C. Berry, late of Hatfield-heath, Essex, aged seventy-six.

WIGNER.—Sept. 10, aged forty-two years, Anne Maria, the beloved wife of the Rev. J. T. Wigner, of King's Lynn, and eldest daughter of W. Warner, Esq., of Dereham.

POTTO.—Sept. 11, suddenly, in her sixty-sixth year, Mrs. Hannah Potto, of Boxmoor.

HEPBURN.—Sept. 12, Arthur Davis, youngest son of Thomas Hepburn, Esq., Clapham-common, Surrey, aged twenty-two.

BUMPUS.—Sept. 12, at Bolton, Fanny, daughter of the Rev. T. Bumpus, Baptist minister, of Loughborough, aged twenty-two.

JEFFERSON.—Sept. 12, Joanna, for more than forty-five years the beloved and devoted wife of the Rev. John Jefferson. "Rejoicing in hope."

WILLIAMS.—Sept. 16, at Church-field, Salisbury, aged twenty-two, Sarah, the beloved wife of Mr. Alfred Williams, and only daughter of George Gregory, Esq., of Fisherton.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—WRONGS AND THEIR REMEDIES.—When the safe treatment of disease by these purifying preparations is so simple, and the good results so fully known, it seems almost unnecessary to ask the ailing to give them a trial. The ointment is infallible in curing skin diseases, healing ulcers, arresting inflammation, reducing enlargements, and removing almost all external maladies. In all affections of the joints, gout, rheumatic and scrofulous attacks, by which the health of many is daily drained away, Holloway's ointment and pills will afford indescribable relief, and will gradually, if they be used as recommended in the accompanying directions, bring about a thorough and lasting cure. Both medicaments are suitable for every age, sex, and condition.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 19.

There was a moderate supply of wheat from Essex and Kent this morning. The trade was very depressed, and a concession of 1s. to 2s. per qr. had to be made before our millers could be induced to operate. Foreign wheat meets only a limited retail demand, at a decline of 1s. per qr. Malting barley 1s. to 2s. per qr. cheaper; other sorts 1s. lower. Beans and peas support former rates. There has been a fair arrival of foreign oats for the past week. With little inquiry to-day the trade has been slow, and prices have been generally 6d. per qr. in favour of the buyer.

BUTCHERS MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, September 19.

The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 14,303 head. In the corresponding week in 1863 we received 15,217; in 1862, 11,629; in 1861, 12,148; in 1860, 11,522; 1859, 9,893; 1858, 6,503. The supply of foreign beasts and sheep on offer here to-day was seasonably large as to number, but the quality of the stock was very middling. On the whole the trade was steady at full quotations. From our own grazing districts the receipt of beasts fresh up were good. The general condition of the supply, however, was by no means prime. Prime Scots, Herefords, Devons, &c., moved off steadily at very full prices to a slight advance. Inrerior stock was dull, but not cheaper. The best Scots and crosses realised fully 5s. 2d. per 8lbs. The arrivals from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire amounted to about 2,500 shorthorns and crosses, from other parts of England 860 various breeds, from Scotland 5 Scots and crosses, and from Ireland 212 oxen and heifers. For the time of year the show of sheep was limited, and the quality of most breeds was inferior. There was a steady inquiry for prime sheep, and, in some instances, the currencies had an upward tendency. Otherwise the trade was inactive; nevertheless, prices were well supported. A few very superior Downs and half-breds realised 5s 8d., but the more general top figure was 5s. 6d. per 8lbs. There was a fair sale for pigs, at prices quite equal to Monday last.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, September 19.

These markets are but moderately supplied with town and country-killed meat. Good and prime beef and mutton move off steadily at very full prices, and for other qualities the trade is firm. Veal and pork are steady in price.

PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

TEA—Business has been rather dull; superior qualities, however, have maintained previous rates.

SUGAR—The market has remained inactive, and a further decline of 6d per cwt. may be quoted on West India descriptions. In the refined market there is little change to report.

COFFEE—The demand for colonial descriptions has been rather more active, and superior descriptions fully realise previous quotations.

RICE—A moderate amount of business has been done in medium and superior descriptions, at about late prices.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Sept. 19.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 3,507 firkins butter, and 1,634 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 15,201 casks of butter, and 2,126 bales of bacon. The transactions in the Irish butter

market are of a limited character, holders not being sellers except at advanced rates, influenced by the high advices from Ireland; any sales effected were at full rates. Foreign in good demand; prices advanced 6s. to 12s., best Dutch 124s. The bacon market continued quiet, and a further decline of 2s. to 3s. per cwt. was submitted to: best Waterford sold at 70s. on board. Lard very firm.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Sept. 19.—The supplies of home-grown potatoes on sale are seasonably large, and there is a fair show of foreign produce on offer. In most descriptions a fair business is doing at about previous rates. Last week's imports amounted to 145 tons, from Havre, 7 Calais, 7 Dieppe, 21 Dunkirk, 69 Le Vivier, 12 Boulogne, 70 Rouen, 3 Rotterdam, and 43 tons from Jersey.

TALLOW, Monday, Sept. 19.—There is only a moderate business doing in our market. P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 41s. 9d. per cwt. Rough fat 2s. 2d. per 8lbs.

OIL, Monday, Sept. 19.—The oil trade is dull at 55s. 3d. to 55s. 6d. per cwt., on the spot. For rape the demand is in a sluggish state, at about previous rates. Other oils are a slow sale. Turpentine is dull at 67s. for French spirits. American refined petroleum 2s. per gallon.

SEEDS, Monday, Sept. 19.—The market for seeds continues firm for all descriptions. There is a continued inquiry for red clover for export to the continent; but business is limited from want of eligible offers. White seed remains inactive. Trefoils are firmly held. Winter tares meet a fair demand at the reduction noted last week.

WOOL, Monday, September 19.—Since our last report, there has been very little enquiry for home-grown wool, and in some instances prices have given way 1d. per lb. For export the inquiry is heavy, although the supply of wool on offer is moderate. The high range in the value of money is operating seriously against the trade.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, Sept. 17.—The market for flax is steady at full prices. Hemp is in moderate request, at late rates, clean Russian being quoted at 33*l.* to 35*l.* per ton. Jute is dull, and inferior qualities are rather cheaper. For coir goods a slow sale.

COALS, Monday, September 19. — Hetton's, 21s. 3d.; Lambton's 21s.; Braddyll's, 20s. 9d.; Tanfield, 14s.—Fresh arrivals, 21; ships at sea, 115.—Total, 136. The 21 arrivals to this day's market comprised 18 screw-steamers, and the above quotations represent all the business effected ex sailing vessels.

Advertisements.

OSTEO-EIDON.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION.

GABRIEL'S Self-adhesive PATENT Indestructible MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS, without palates, springs, or wires, and without operation, are indestructible, and warranted for mastication or articulation, at half the usual cost.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS,

27, HARLEY-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE;

34, LUDGATE-HILL (over Benson's, Silversmith), LONDON

134, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL; and

65, NEW-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

AMERICAN MINERAL TEETH, from Four to Seven and Ten to Fifteen Guineas per Set, best in Europe, warranted. Gabriel's Practical "Treatise on the Teeth" gratis.

GABRIEL'S WHITE GUTTA-PERCHA ENAMEL, chemically prepared for personal use, prevents Toothache, and arrests decay,—supersedes all metallic stoppings. Prepared only by Messrs GABRIEL, and sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 6d. per box, with directions for use, or post free Twenty Stamps.

TEETH and PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

Messrs. LEWIN MOSELY and SONS, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, and 448, Strand (opposite Charing-cross Railway Station), Established 1820, offer to the Public a medium for supplying Artificial Teeth on a system of PAINLESS DENTISTRY. These Teeth are cheaper, more natural, comfortable and durable than any yet produced. They are self-adhesive, affording support to Loose Teeth, rendering unnecessary either wires or ligatures, require but one visit to fit, and are supplied at prices completely defying competition. Consultation free. Teeth from 5s. Sets, 5, 7, 10, and 15 guineas, warranted. For the efficacy and success of this system, vide "Lancet." No connexion with any one of the same name.

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Option of Purchase, on Convenient Terms, at any Period.

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CITY OF LONDON MANUFACTORY,

AND EXTENSIVE SHOW-ROOMS,

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Opposite the Marine Society.

An extensive assortment of PIANOFORTES, WARRANTED New and Second-hand. Every Description and Price.

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